Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XVI. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, JULY 31, 1862. NUMBER 18.

The Tribune.

THURSDAY JULY 31, 1862.

IMPORTANT FROM VICKSBURG.

Our dispatches from Vicksburg and Cairo bring an account of a terrific engagement between the Union gunboat Essex and the ram Queen of the West, and the rebel iron-clad ram Arkansas, under the guns of the Vicksburg batteries. The stories are somewhat conflicting as to the part taken by the Essex and Queen of the West respectively, and also as to the amount of damage sustained by the Arkansas. It is conceded, however that the attempt was made to destroy the Arkansas under the fire of the enemy's shore guns, and that it was a failure. There is an intimation that Capt. Porter, of the Essex, was not supported by the remainder of the fleet, in his daring attack, according to the programme.

The siege of Vicksburg has been abandoned for the present, and Com. Farragut has gone down the river with his fleet, probably to avoid being grounded in the low stage of the river.

THE NEW ADMIRALS.

The President has appointed Captains Goldsborough, Farragut, Dupont and Foote, Rear Admirals in the active list of the Navy, under the recent act reorganizing that branch of the service. Four more gallant and deserving officers cannot be found in the history of the American Navy, replete as it is with proud memories and glorious names.

THOROUGHLY ABOLITIONIZED.

All reports from the armies of the West prove that the men in the ranks have become thoroughly abolitionized—just as good haters of slavery and its product, secession, as any who are left behind to "stay by the stuff." Said a prominent Democrat the other day, "There are six hundred Abolitionists down there in the army; and they are coming back one of these days; so look out how you carry on!" Good advice, that might well be heeded by other Democrats nearer home than Jacksonville.

THE INDIANA TORIES.

That inconsiderable and disreputable portion of the people of Indiana, who believe in Jesse D. Bright and are aiming to put him back in the Senate, are holding a convention at Indianapolis. Wickliffe of Kentucky made their opening speech, and it was one eminently fitting the occasion. It abounded with the rankest disloyalty and venom against the government. The Cincinnati papers inform us that Carlile of Virginia is there also, and that he will take a leading part in the exercises. Carlile is a bird of the same feather exactly. He made a speech at Clarksburg, Va., recently, in which, referring to what he alluded to as the sentiments prevailing at Washington, he exclaimed: "Free men of the mountains, will you, can you submit? If the Union is destroyed, who can for one moment doubt where the interest of Virginia will be—it can never be with Yankees." Carlile is a more dangerous man than his predecessor Mason, because he pretends to be on the side of the Union while he belongs wholly to Jeff. Davis. He and Wickliffe are just the men to take hold and help pull Bright out of the mire of public detestation, but they will only sink him deeper, if, indeed, they do not go down out of sight themselves to keep him company.

The Internal Revenue.

The secretary of the treasury and the commissioner of internal revenue are busily engaged in setting the limits of districts and making the appointments under the tax law. California has been divided into five districts. Oregon and the Territories will each constitute one.

The appointments for all these will soon be announced. The districts in the other States will conform in the main to the Congressional Districts under the new apportionment although the boundaries may be altered in some cases where, as constituted for Congress, they divide a county or a ward. The new apportionment will be the basis of districting in the States which lose as well as in those which gain representatives. A decision which will save considerable additional expense. New York City will form no exception to the general rule, but will be divided into districts corresponding to those for representatives to be elected next fall.

The New Order Respecting Recruiting.

The following is the text of the new general order with respect to recruiting:

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJ. GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, July 28, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 88.—I. The recruiting detail for each volunteer regiment in the field will hereafter consist of two commissioned officers from the regiment, and one non-commissioned officer or private from each company.

II. Of General Order No. 105, of 1861, is amended accordingly. Regimental commanders will at once select, for detail, officers and men herein authorized, and the order for detail, will, as before, be given by the commanders of the selected of departments or corps d'armee.

II. One commissioned officer of the detail will remain constantly at the general recruiting rendezvous to receive the recruits when sent from the rendezvous, and to direct the general control over them after their arrival until they are ordered to their regiments.

III. Recruiting for regiments now in the field will be permitted to select any company of the regiment they may prefer. Should the company first selected be full when they join it, they will be selected by the next available.

IV. All men who desire, singly or by squads, to join any particular regiment or company in the field, are hereby authorized to present themselves to any recruiting officer, by whom they will be enrolled and forwarded at once to general depot for the State of district, there to be duly mustered, and to receive the bounty allowed by law. In such cases military men and descriptive lists will be forwarded, as directed in general order No. 105, of 1861, from date of muster.

By order of the Secretary of War.

L. THOMAS, Adjutant General.

Another general order from the Adjutant General's office says that descriptive lists and accounts of soldiers' pay, clothing, etc., will never, where it can be avoided, be given into their own hands. Such papers should be intrusted only to the officer or non-commissioned officer in charge of the party with which they are, except in such cases as that of an ordinance sergeant especially assigned to duty at a post where there are no troops and where he cannot be regularly mustered. No descriptive list is to be paid on a mere descriptive list and account of pay and clothing, but only upon the muster and pay-roll of his company, regiment or party, or on that of a general hospital, to be there sick or wounded. Payments will therefore be made to enlisted men on furlough. We commend the last sentence to the soldiers on furlough and the deserters who are said to be swarming in the loyal States.

St. Louis Rebels Going to Work.

[From the St. Louis Union of 28th.]

Ever since the issue of order 19, numbers of disaffected ones have left the city. Where they went to was a mystery, but a few boldly stated that they went off to join the Confederacy. Last night information was received that a party of fifty rebel horsemen had just left Bridgeton, twelve miles from here, and were joined at Manchester by an equal number, and that there were other parties also forming at different rendezvous, who would soon leave. Secession rapture though it may be excited, and seditier any bands forming, were instantly taken, sufficient force for the purpose, to be understood, being sent in pursuit. Prompt action will be taken to prevent any future demonstration of a similar character. What particular band these parties were to join is unknown.

Transfer of Gens. White and Gilmore.

Gen. Julius White of Illinois, has left Washington to take command of a division in the Shenandoah Valley, under Gen. Pope. Gen. Quincy A. Gilmore, the excellent officer, whose batteries took Fort Pulaski, is also ordered a division under Gen. Pope. He started to-day.—*Wash. Cor. N. Y. Tri.*

A Maryland Traitor in Limbo.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—At an early hour this morning a squad of cavalry proceeded to the residence of Col. T. S. Bowie, near Upper Marlboro, and took him into custody. He was brought to the city yesterday afternoon and a hearing taken before the provost marshal general in the old capitol, when he is said to have confessed his guilt. He is held to bail in the sum of $5,000.

Rebel Outrages.

The Memphis Bulletin of the 25th says that the rebels have burned the bridges on the Memphis and Charleston railroad, between Corinth and Tuscumbia, and that the road is destroyed for a distance of twenty miles.

Rebel Opinions of Gen. Pope.

[From the Richmond Dispatch 25th.

The orders of Gen. Pope, published in the *Dispatch* of yesterday, surpass in barbarity anything ever yet promulgated by the Christians in a Virginia latitude. They sweep away from every citizen who refuses to convert himself into a slave every vestige of his possessions on the face of the earth. He is stripped him of property, home and liberty, leaving him no possibility of redress except by proving his loyalty to the despotic power which inflicts upon him the intolerable wrongs. It is a striking illustration of the degrading influence of Puritan association that this man Pope, a Kentuckian, with good Virginia blood in his veins, should become so degraded by his affiliation with the Yankees as to surpass them all in his atrocious schemes of plunder and oppression. The cold-blooded, government and people must meet this inhuman tool of tyranny in the same spirit which he has evoked. It will not do to fight monsters with gloves on. Men of Pope's caliber construe forbearance into fear. It is high time that they should be disabused of that delusion by the most overwhelming vengeance for every deed of inhumanity and crime.

If pompous and pretentious proclamations could make a soldier, Julius Cæsar would be a baby in the hands of Gen. Pope. The man is simply a compound of vulgar self-conceit, impudence and brutality, and will be exploded in due time like all the other military humbugs that have preceded him. The tyranny he threatens to practice upon peaceful citizens will inflame instead of intimidate. The cruelties he proposes to visit upon our generous and brave people will but recoil upon and upon himself, if his horses legs do not run as fast as his querulous tongue. Whenever one of these Union generals who inaugurates the kind of warfare threatened by Pope in his proclamation, falls into our hands, he ought to be hung to the first tree. "A short shrift and a long rope" for all such enemies of humanity.

A Blockade of Mexican Ports Declared by the French.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Information has been received at the State Department from Chas. M. Prosser, United States Consul at Vera Cruz, that Gen. Forey, the senior officer of the French forces at that place the ports of Tampico and Alvarado would, on the 19th inst. be blockaded by French naval forces, and that the blockade would be substantial until there was a cessation of hostilities.

FROM GEN. McCLELLAN'S ARMY.

Visit of Gens. Halleck, Burnside and Meigs—"Stack Shovels"—Scurvy in the Army—Daring Exploit of the Rebels.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.]

CAMP NEAR HARRISON'S LANDING, SATURDAY MORNING, July 26, 1862.

Gens. Halleck, Burnside, and Meigs, and Col. Sackett, the former's Adjutant General, are here. Whether the former comes with any other object than to see for himself the situation, condition, and possibilities of the Army of the Potomac, has not transpired. Such a design is enough to account for a visit of the new Commander-in-Chief. Any speculations outside of this I deem superfluous.

It is understood that Gen. Halleck will to-day ride through the camps, and perhaps call out the men for a look at them, face to face.

The review by Gen. McClellan, on yesterday, of Porter's corps, considered as a military spectacle, was undoubtedly the finest of the series. Porter's is the largest corps of the army, comprising, as it does, three full divisions. Besides, the reserve artillery, and all the various organizations which are attached to no particular corps, were, to-day, reviewed with this one.

I may be mistaken, but I think I discovered, while riding along the front last night, the first result of Gen. Halleck's visit. There were no men to be seen digging! Shovels are pickaxes were stacked. Hitherto they have been in use seven days in the week. "Stack shovels" is a new order. I hope I am right in attributing it to Halleck, since, in that case, it indicates more than cessation for one day.

A change is needed in another direction. Three miles beyond our lines, an officer, riding up to a house yesterday, found, a little to his surprise, a dozen Union soldiers on guard. The people, male and female, were outspoken rebels. The soldiers guarding them were so far from the lines that any night they might be murdered or captured without a chance of escape. There are, doubtless, similar instances of loving kindness.

A general of division has asked permission to send out parties and bring in all the contrabands that can be found, with the purpose of setting them to work. This general sees in them may be made useful, and so construes the president's late proclamation and the acts of Congress as to believe such a course authorized. Whether the authority immediately superior will authorize it is not so clear.

I have seen ten cents paid for a single onion, and but last night a soldier offered the guard of some commissary stores near where I am quartered one dollar for a small loaf of soft bread. And yet those men had plenty in their camps—plenty of salt pork and hard crackers.

Scurvy is appearing. Some are dying of it. Others report fit for duty drill in the morning and parade at night, are not known as sick, and still they have swollen feet, or hideous black spots cover their legs. In a word, scurvey in some one of its protean forms is ready to strike them down. Those cases spoke but one thing. One remedy will cure them. Provide that, and they are well men. This morning I saw a supply of onions—onions! Vegetables of all sorts, pickles, soft bread, Graham bread—anything for a change—would answer the same purpose. But onions are the thing. Onions embalem the whole. I am tempted to cry liberty and onions, now and forever, one and inseparable! Send us onions and you send us vigor, life, victory. Send us onions.

A most daring exploit was performed by our rebel neighbors across the river the night before last. In my letter of yesterday morning I informed you that the schooner Louisa Reeves of New York, laden with damaged sugar, was burned during night. A short time after the mail boat left yesterday, I heard that the crew, four in number, were taken off the burning vessel by a small armed tug, which acts as meeting-house between the gunboat fleet, and that they were held as prisoners, as it was suspected they had dealt unfairly with the captain of the vessel, who could not be found. The story of the men was to the effect that about twelve o'clock on the night of Friday, the 25th, a small boat filled with armed men boarded the schooner. The men were all asleep at the time, but the screech soon roused them up, and having found the captain, took him into the cabin. They then fired the vessel and threatened the crew that if they made the least noise they would treat them in a similar manner. This threat had the desired effect, and the rascals landed within musket shot of the vessel they had set fire to. It is stated that as they were leaving the vessel, they fired one or two shots at our tents at this side. One of these shots passed close to a clerk who was standing on the shore convenient to the office of Col. Ingalls. The men then called out with all their might for assistance, their own boat being cut off by the fire being between them and the stern of the vessel where the boat lay secured. The armed tug, attracted by the fire, came and took them off as before stated. This story was so impossible that the military authorities believed the men had murdered the captain, as it was known that he had a considerable sum of money with him

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THURSDAY, JULY 31, 1862.

The Issue Before Us.

We must fight it out. The most boastful advocate of the pro-slavery policy must see this, and if his interests at the North overbalance his friendship for the South, he must gird up his loins for a more vigorous renewal of the strife. Not only must we fight it out, but we must conquer. We cannot afford to fail. Secession, if successful, carries with it the Border States, Kentucky, Missouri, Virginia, and, possibly, Maryland and Missouri are just as morally sure to go with the South as Louisiana and Florida. We may struggle against the ides as vigorously as we please; but as soon as it is demonstrated that we have not the material strength to conquer the South, we have demonstrated that the cause of the Border States will be the cause of the Cotton States, and that all will go off together. And now what would be the condition of our flag and of the Union when this occurs? A powerful Confederacy at the South, with a Territory and, the slaves included, a population hardly inferior to our own, having free trade as one of the objects of the war, would fall at once under the commercial domination of Great Britain. Our Southern line would extend from the capes of the Delaware to the Pacific, and every league of it east of the Missouri River would require a guard for the protection of the revenue system upon which the financial life of our Government would depend. At the narrowest part our territory, it would be but eighty-five miles in width—the distance from the head of the Pan Handle, in Virginia, to Lake Erie. On the north, Canada the possession of a power also strong and also hostile, would be abut all that boundary. Crowded in between two dependencies of the British crown—the South a dependency through its inevitable commercial relations; Canada a dependency by the right of conquest and the consent of the people—cut almost in two by protrusion of Confederate territory into our own; opposed on the South by a system of labor the irreconcilable foe of our own, and on the North by British desire to humiliate and degrade the Great Republic; loaded with debt, for the discharge of which onerous taxation would be a sure necessity; divided by the sure development of conflicting interests growing out of the diverse pursuits of the East and the Northwest; cut off from the free navigation of the St. Lawrence and the Mississippi; the victim of hostile discrimination in the revenue regulations of the South; weak, compared with its former estate; beaten, and humbled by defeat—how, we ask, could this Government continue to exist as an entity, filling even the North; how could our conflicting interests be reconciled, how could our debt be paid, how could our manufactories be maintained, how could our two immense lines of frontier be guarded, how, in a word, could we avoid the humiliation, the poverty, the disgrace, the frequent and petty but destructive wars, and the universal demoralization of the people and the overbearing of liberal principles and free institutions, which would follow the breaking up of this proud nation into a score of dependent and jarring political communities, each seeking some dishonorable alliance to enable it to overreach or cut the throat of its rivals?

These are questions that as the war progresses the people should discuss. When their courage, under disaster, flags let them turn to the picture which each can draw for himself, and ask what he would not do to avoid its realization in this once favored and yet priceless land. We must fight and we must conquer. When the policy of the Administration does not suit, when it is slow, vacillating, one thing here and another there, cowardly and without good fruit, we must labor for a change, but resolve to fight on even against such discouragements. When all the commanders of departments are Breckinridge Democrats, most of whom avow their love of slavery and their thorough contempt and hatred of the party in power, its principles, its traditions, its leaders and its objects, we must strive to put them out, and to continue the war. When the aid of four millions of loyal slaves is rejected, we may deprecate the short-sightedness and folly which turns their labor over to the enemy for the strengthening of his cause; but we must not give up. We may quarrel with the policy which has been the governing one of the war, but we must change it and fight on under a new and more inspiring class of ideas. There can be no end save in victory. Whatever opposes must be removed. Whatever hinders must be kicked aside. The war must go on until the end is won. Next to God our country should be, may, is, the object of every true heart's adoration. Let any man who loves the place of his birth, take the map and see what that country would be, territorially, with the South stricken off. Let him look, as he may, into the future and see what it would be politically and morally—as a power among the great nations—as the beacon light of liberty, seen of all the world—as the home of the rising generation, or as the burying places of the men now grappling with its enemies—if we do not succeed. No patriot can do this and not swear that victory shall be won, though he loses all, even life in the struggle!

SCURVY AND ITS ANTIDOTES.

SCURVY.—A disease which occurs either on sea or land.—*It occurs with long use of one kind of food.—Worcester's Dictionary.*

SCURVY.—A disease characterized by livid spots of various sizes, sometimes minute and sometimes large, and occasioned by extravasation of blood under the cuticle, paleness, languor, lassitude and depression of spirits, general exhaustion, pains in the limbs occasionally with fetid breath, sloughing and bleeding of the gums, and at last almost all the mucous membranes. It is occasioned by confinement, unnutritious food and hard labor in connection with the exhausting effects of consequent for a long period of time to a limited range of food which is deficient in some of the principles necessary to repair the waste of the system.—*Webster's Unabridged Dictionary.*

RATTAN.—A punishment to make such alterations in the component parts of the nation as a free regard to the health and comfort of the army and economy may require.—*Ash, April 24th, 1865.*

"The words of our text"—as above. Four or five soldiers from Memphis passed through this city, on their way to their home in Michigan, suffering under the dread disease, the scurvy. It has made its appearance in our camps there, and in other parts of the Federal army. Later official intelligence comes from the Medical Director to the Sanitary Commission that the case is imminent, that delay will be dangerous, for the sad fact is apparent that the malady is spreading among our troops.

Let no reader be alarmed. It is not contagious. It will not pass from man to man, though it will be very likely to involve all who are in the *same mess*. It is only in danger of being widely spread in our army because the mental disease of incapacity and "how not to do it," is a contagion. The Medical Director referred to does not forbear to express his conviction that this melancholy condition of things is wholly needless. He says the army is surrounded by vast fields of corn now in the roasting ear, and gardens abundant in plenty. He does not blame anybody for what has been, but in his capacity as medical officer sounds a note of warning of what must be. But will the people hold him guiltless who is to blame for this state of things?

At Memphis, a fortnight ago, a secessionist, spiteful in his zeal, with two sons in the rebel army, was selling his corn from the stalk at five cents an ear to our troops. Greed and the true spirit of a rebel induced him to raise his price to *six cents* an ear. This the soldiers deemed exorbitant, and helped themselves at a less price. In twenty-four hours' time Federal soldiers were drilled and placed about that field, with orders to shoot any soldier who should attempt to enter it. And federal bayonets this precious son of the corn of a rebel to enable him to extort a dime an ear for it, from troops suffering from scurvy on the back of fresh provisions.

The suppression of such feats will not further the public interest. They are treasured in the breasts of our troops, indelibly burned in by the needless privations to which they are exposed. Through them they are reaching the people. The evil must be removed, not covered up. The only remedy will be one which shall emanate from the war department and *enforce* upon commanders the adoption of a rule of war one and the same everywhere. We look to the order of General Pope as a complete antidote to scurvy in the army, and what we ask is that it be prescribed to all our troops. It must not be left in the discretion of commanders to imperil their men because the Army Regulations do not prescribe the dimensions of roasting ears, and succotash is not put down as an article of war. Let the remedy be instant and thorough.

AWAKING THE SOUTH.

The Southern public sentiment is laboring under an accumulation of chronic delusions, incident to slavery. The North has tried to remove all causes of misunderstanding. One more has the South refused to be satisfied. Every day these last thirty years the grumbling "Southrons" have been told the truth in the most fair and candid manner. They have heard it from the lips of honorable men of all parties. We have had compromises and stringent slave laws, and peace conferences. But we have been talking with a people dead to reason—a people who, in their barbarous deafness, catch at a stray word, make answer beside the mark, and are less further and further astray by every attempt at explanation. At last the North has awaked to the fact that it is systematically misunderstood, and that the misunderstanding cannot be corrected by any peaceable means. It has awaked to a more melancholy fact than this. It has learned that the dominant caste in the rebellious South hates this country, its system of government, its loyal people, its very name. For such a disorder there is but one remedy. It is in the battlefield. The South must be torn from its delusions by force, even if that force carries with it temporary subjugation. It is waking in its sleep, and must be waked by one of those shocks which overpower the faculties of nature and startle the dreamer into light and truth.

☞ Of all the divisions of the army of Don Carlos Buel, that of Gen. Mitchel was far in advance of the rest in dash and earnestness in following and punishing the rebels. Of all the brigades of General Mitchel's division, that of Brigadier General Turchin was confessedly the most active and vigorous, and most prominently associated with the movements on Northern Alabama, which struck terror into the secesh, and gave encouragement to loyal men everywhere. Of all the regiments in this fighting brigade, the Illinois 19th, our Chicago boys, were the regiment that made their presence most dreaded by the rebels. This regiment owes its discipline, spirit and soldierly character to Col. John B. Turchin, who has a thorough conception that this is a war, that our enemies are to be punished, and who went into the work without any Southern friendships to conciliate. Now it is a little singular, and will be shameful in the speedily forthcoming day of enlightenment, that the only vigorous act of Don Carlos has been his persecution of this brigade and regiment, and that all the important interests of a department upon which neglect and inefficiency is stamped throughout, must wait while Gen. Buell is solemnly busy trying—not the rebels, who are delighted with him, but Col. Turchin, who has not conducted the war to please the rebels. Gen. Buell could in no way better serve the cause of the Confederacy than where he is.

☞ We like the fugitive law of General Blunt of Kansas, who forbids the fugitive secesh of Missouri, who are running away from rendering service under Governor Gamble's militia law, from taking refuge in Kansas. There is no greater meanness than that of these sneaking wretches. If they must leave a State which was barely saved from their machinations, from open rebellion, why in the name of justice do they come North? Why do they not seek their affinities and go to their own places below our lines? Let loyal men everywhere follow and spot these knaves. Missouri loyal papers will do well to publish lists of renegades. Let them be passed around.

☞ Proposals for furnishing complete rations at ten new camps in Ohio, were opened on Friday in Columbus. The bids ranged from twelve to twenty dollars per hundred rations. The average of the lowest bids for the ten camps is $14.66. Contracts will be made at $13.28 to $13.70 for all camps.

☞ It is a timely warning that our horse owners throughout the country should guard against horse thieves. This class of offenders is becoming quite numerous. Opportunities for selling horses to the government soldiers are so good that thieves avail themselves of them as well as honest men. Our exchanges are full of accounts of horses being stolen.

☞ The order of Gov. Gamble calling on all the State militia to fall into line creates intense excitement, and the stampede of the Missouri secesh continues, all being anxious to escape from the effects of the order. Those who cannot get away will undoubtedly go to bushwhacking.

☞ The New York *Independent* publishes a list, three columns in length, of the names of clergymen and clergymen's sons who are performing active service in the army as chaplains or officers. The list, says the *Independent*, grows long and grows glorious.

☞ The New York *Express* says: "It is stated that Senator Simmons intends to present the sum of $50,000 to the families of the Rhode Island volunteers." We will believe this when we see it, not before.

☞ Rev. O. H. Tiffany of Chicago is making eloquent war speeches in the Mississippi River cities. He is doing much to arouse the patriotism of the people of the Northwest.

A Camp Douglas Rebel on his Travels.

[From the Cleveland Herald, 29th.]

Clayton Evatt, of this city, was in the rebel army, and who was captured and confined in the rebel prison at Chicago, a short time ago, made his escape, but was re-captured and taken back to Camp Douglas. As he had shown a steady determination to escape, and was moreover one of the most bitter secessionists among the prisoners, he was confined for several days in the "oak room," a dungeon of the prison. On his showing signs of penitence, he was released and ordered to have the same liberty as his fellow prisoners. The result of this leniency was that he again escaped, and succeeded in making his way to Canada.

A few days since he crossed over to this side of the lake, and stopped at one of the hotels in this city, reaching Ward 5 on his West Side that he was here. One of the family came over and took him across the river in a buggy. He remained with his friends on the West Side two days, and then returned to Canada. Clayton Evatt is an avowed rebel in both principle and practice, and it is something to think that Ohio nurtured such a traitor. It is still more to be regretted that he was not captured whilst in this city. The fact of his having been here is not disguised by members of his family.

Guerrillas Work in Western Virginia.

[From the Wheeling Intelligencer, 30th.]

Serious apprehensions are felt that the guerrillas of Wirt, Calhoun and adjoining counties design making a raid on Parkersburg. Last Friday a party of mounted rebels rode down or more State muskets from the house of a Mr. Carper, who resides on Tygart's creek, forty miles above Parkersburg. On the same day a party of rebels arrived upon Alexander Beatty, an active Union man, and a magistrate of Wirt county, and after searching his house for a number of horses have recently been stolen from Wood and Wirt counties, and the rebels, who are inside of Gen. Rosecrans' lines, are considerably elated upon the high state of rebel communication with Parkersburg secessionists. Active measures should be taken at once to prevent the expected raid.

NAMES OF THE PRISONERS ESCAPED FROM THE ALTON PRISON.—Richard J. Martin, Owner Jeffers, John O. McCluskey, James H. Robinson, Joseph Watson, Chas. Thomas, Chas. K. Woodward, Ereadic Nave, John Peabody, Francis M. Lucas, Sandford J. Berry, William S. Dyer, Carl Dyer, Avery Dye, James E. Dooley, Capt. Robert Sweeney, Colonel Ebenezer Magoffin, Capt. Ephraim H. Mastin, Lieut. Reuben Hunter, Col. R. Stanton, Charles H. Fulcher, James O. Grady, James T. Newcomb, Edward M. Mahon, Aaron H. Hood, George W. Berryhill, Smith Stephenson, Wm. H. Moss, George O. Miller, John T. Tipton, Adolphus Andrews, Francis J. Zuber, Robert J. Smith, W. W. Jackson, William Kelly, William T. Sherlin, Chas. H. Fulcher has since returned.

OUR ST. LOUIS LETTER.

All sentiment in Missouri—Orders to enroll the entire State Militia—Panic among the Secret Sympathizers—The Irish Element stirred up—Demonstrations against the Disloyal—Unknown People—The case of Mrs. Conner—War sentimentals.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, July 26, 1862.

The principal event of the last week in Gen. Schofield's order for the enrollment of the entire militia force of the State. This order was promulgated on Wednesday last, and caused an immediate excitement. At first everybody supposed that the intention was to enroll the names of every citizen subject to militia duty, and then order a draft from these lists to fill up the quota of Missouri in the 300,000 men called for by the President. The avowed object of the order is to raise a force sufficient to exterminate the guerrillas from the State, but it is impossible to dissociate the enrollment from a draft for active service. The persons who felt most keenly the apprehended operation of the order, are the secession sympathizers between the ages of eighteen and forty-five. There were instant preparations among the upper crust of those persons for departure, and on the first day after the call was issued probably fifty or sixty young rebels—merchants, clerks or sons of wealthy rebels—left town. Since then, every day has witnessed the departure of others. Yesterday there was quite a stampede on account of the supposition that to-day was the last day for enrollment. A supplementary order has been issued, however, extending the time for enrolling to the 10th of August, so that those who wish to evade the service or quit town have a few more days of grace allowed them.

In this city the number of names enrolled in the various wards is quite meagre, compared with the number of men who have entered independent companies to avoid being thrown into promiscuous crowds hereafter. Some thirteen different companies have been partially organized, and four of them having secured the required complement of sixty-four men, have been mustered into service. It is in the State at large, however, that the greatest squirming has occurred. The effect is varied according to the relative proportion of Union and secession residents. In counties where the Union men outnumber the rebels ten to one, the order will be cheerfully obeyed, but in other quarters the story repeated is that the rebel sympathizers are all joining the guerrillas, while the Union men are running away to avoid the supposed impending conscription. The Unionism of interior Missourians, which volunteers from Illinois, Iowa, Indiana and Wisconsin have given their blood and treasure to support, proves in many instances a very frail concern. There men have been so accustomed to robbery, murder and outrage, that they seem actually willing to suffer a continuance of it rather than take up arms to exterminate the guerrillas who inflict such injuries. There are noble exceptions, however, to this rule. The volunteers who composed the 18th, the 20th, the 21st, the 22d, the 23d, and the 25th regiments of Missouri, now in the United States service, are mostly interior men, and they are as brave and as devoted to the Union as any regiments in the service. A majority of the State militia, heretofore enlisted, are brave men and ready to fight rebels to the death, but it cannot be denied that the recent order of Gen. Schofield has developed an immense amount of quaking and stay-at-homeativeness among professed Union men. They are either cowed down by threats of rebel neighbors, or afraid to leave their families.

The excitement among the Irish is one of most marked effects of the order, and unfortunately it is a fact that half, if not two-thirds, of the Irishmen residing in this city are under the influence of secession leaders. I have the authority of Irishmen for laying the blame of this fact at the door of Archbishop Kenrick and subordinate secession priests. Yet there are thousands of loyal Irish-born citizens residing in this city, who have fought bravely for the Union, and who went into the work without any Southern friendships to conciliate. Now it is a little singular, and will be shameful in the speedily forthcoming day of enlightenment, that the only vigorous act of Don Carlos has been his persecution of this brigade and regiment, and that all the important interests of a department upon which neglect and inefficiency is stamped throughout, must wait while Gen. Buell is solemnly busy trying—not the rebels, who are delighted with him, but Col. Turchin, who has not conducted the war to please the rebels. Gen. Buell could in no way better serve the cause of the Confederacy than where he is.

The demonstrations against the Disloyal have been very numerous, and after the consul's representative had left that if he came out of it under a guard would be stationed in and around his office, the provost guard interfered to prevent further disturbance. The daily papers have published details of these incidents. One man was stabbed three times. Another was forcibly dragged from a street car and pounded till rescued by the police. Another was cut on the head with a stick and many others maltreated in the severest manner. The Irish are the bravest fighters in this affair, although the victims themselves have justly merited the punishment they have received. On Friday night a large and excited meeting of the Irish was held to denounce the course of the protection seekers. It was thoroughly an Irish meeting, as may be inferred from a remark of one of the thousands who said if his countrymen had sought *French* protection, the offense would have been slight, but to seek the protection of England—the greatest oppressor Ireland ever suffered—*that* was too much for Irish blood! That's as good an Irish trait as you have read for many a day. The war spirit is rapid, but quite violently, although not so wildly or perilous so enthusiastically as in Chicago. Efforts are being made for forty regiments—the first, under Col. Thomas C. Fletcher, has between 500 and 600 on the rolls; the second, under Col. Florence M. Cornyn, has about 200; the third, under Col. Emil S. Cavender, is recruiting slowly; the fourth, under Col. Frank H. Mantor, has not fairly started its rolls, but will do so immediately. These four colonels are staunch Republicans, although appointed by Governor Gamble. A fifth regiment is organizing under the auspices of the Union Merchants' Exchange, and will be commanded by Col. Clinton B. Fiske, another Republican emancipationist.

The question of bounty is still an impediment to prompt enlistment in Missouri. The union merchants have contributed about $7,000 so far, and propose to raise enough to pay every recruit for Fiske's regiment fifteen dollars when he enlists. The president of the county court stated on Saturday that the board would appropriate $100,000 for the bounty money. Which will add considerable to private subscriptions and raise the bounty to Missourians to a respectable figure. When this is done recruiting will receive an active impetus throughout the State. Col. Fletcher's regiment will probably be the next week. Col. Fiske's will be the next in the field, as the outfit will be soonest forthcoming. Col. Cavender has been in the service since the president's first proclamation for 75 900 men. He is an old military man, has been in the battles of Boonville, Wilson's Creek, Fort Donelson and Pittsburg Landing, in command of the 1st Missouri light artillery. He is the best officer yet named for a regimental commander. There is more hope for Missouri contributing her quota than there was a few weeks ago.

The guerrillas in the interior will undoubtedly receive a check from the execution on account of the order to enroll the State militia. Steps have been taken to make them harmless as possible by disarming peaceable secessionists in various parts of the State to seize upon all the arms and ammunition they can find. No more arms or ammunition can be carried on the railroads or steamboats of Missouri, even from the vigilance of inspectors, and as steamboat owners and railroad superintendents are held personally responsible for any infraction of the order, the security is tolerably good. The guerrillas are in a tight place. If they stay at home they are liable to be drafted into the State service. If caught in arms they will be shot, so they must choose between two evils. The worst we have to fear is that they will reinforce McBride's gang now in Ozark and Howell counties in this State. Should they join McBride he will soon have an army of four or five thousand—and the experience in Kentucky shows that it requires ten thousand to watch five thousand, provided the latter are in any wise active, audacious, and vigilant.

Mrs. Fannie M. Coons, the erring wife of Dr. Coons, who was ordered to leave the State for disloyal conduct in getting up a secession festival, has finally complied with the order, after having obtained an extension from Gen. Schofield, with tears in her eyes. Her secession neighbors made a heroine of Mrs. Coons. She had over 1,000 *carte de visite* printed for distribution among her friends. The provost marshal of course did not gratify their pride. It has transpired that the object of the festival was to raise funds to pay off a balance due for a lot of rebel uniforms sent to Price's army last fall.

A war meeting was held here on Saturday evening. Col. Frank P. Blair and Hon. Chas. D. Drake were the chief speakers. Eighteen months ago Messrs. Blair and Drake were at swords' points on political points. Blair was the exponent of free soil doctrines. Drake was one of the ablest pro-slavery orators among the Democratic politicians of the State. While a member of the legislature he voted for all the slave code measures, such as the bill, for instance, to exile or enslave all free negroes in the State. *Now*, he is all emancipation! On Saturday evening he stood farther than Frank P. Blair, *Jr.*, in advocating the use of every means within our grasp in suppressing this vile rebellion. He was particularly severe upon the sentimentalism of some individuals who would not touch slavery even to save the nation and yet called themselves Union men. His denunciations exactly filled the ears of such secession journals as the Chicago Times and the Cincinnati Enquirer.

There is a constant fear among steamboatmen leaving this port that we officers both of the army and navy are not sufficiently vigilant to prevent the erection of batteries along the Mississippi between New Madrid and Memphis by the rebels. Hints have, it is said, been given to captains by secession residents that batteries are being erected, and that river navigation will be dangerous in a few weeks. Many other indications point to the probable truth of such a story. A river pilot on Sunday last reported that the rebel sympathizers are all joining the guerrillas, while the Union men are running away to avoid the supposed impending conscription. The Unionism of interior Missourians, which volunteers from Illinois, Iowa, Indiana and Wisconsin have given their blood and treasure to support, proves in many instances a very frail concern. These men have been so accustomed to robbery, murder and outrage, that they seem actually willing to suffer a continuance of it rather than take up arms to exterminate the guerrillas who inflict such injuries. There are noble exceptions, however, to this rule. The volunteers who composed the 18th, the 20th, the 21st, the 22d, the 23d, and the 25th regiments of Missouri, now in the United States service, are mostly interior men, and they are as brave and as devoted to the Union as any regiments in the service. A majority of the State militia, heretofore enlisted, are brave men and ready to fight rebels to the death, but it cannot be denied that the recent order of Gen. Schofield has developed an immense amount of quaking and stay-at-homeativeness among professed Union men. They are either cowed down by threats of rebel neighbors, or afraid to leave their families.

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☞ We like the fugitive law of General Blunt of Kansas, who forbids the fugitive secesh of Missouri, who are running away from rendering service under Governor Gamble's militia law, from taking refuge in Kansas. There is no greater meanness than that of these sneaking wretches. If they must leave a State which was barely saved from their machinations, from open rebellion, why in the name of justice do they come North? Why do they not seek their affinities and go to their own places below our lines? Let loyal men everywhere follow and spot these knaves. Missouri loyal papers will do well to publish lists of renegades. Let them be passed around.

☞ Proposals for furnishing complete rations at ten new camps in Ohio, were opened on Friday in Columbus. The bids ranged from twelve to twenty dollars per hundred rations. The average of the lowest bids for the ten camps is $14.66. Contracts will be made at $13.28 to $13.70 for all camps.

☞ It is a timely warning that our horse owners throughout the country should guard against horse thieves. This class of offenders is becoming quite numerous. Opportunities for selling horses to the government soldiers are so good that thieves avail themselves of them as well as honest men. Our exchanges are full of accounts of horses being stolen.

☞ The order of Gov. Gamble calling on all the State militia to fall into line creates intense excitement, and the stampede of the Missouri secesh continues, all being anxious to escape from the effects of the order. Those who cannot get away will undoubtedly go to bushwhacking.

☞ The New York *Independent* publishes a list, three columns in length, of the names of clergymen and clergymen's sons who are performing active service in the army as chaplains or officers. The list, says the *Independent*, grows long and grows glorious.

☞ The New York *Express* says: "It is stated that Senator Simmons intends to present the sum of $50,000 to the families of the Rhode Island volunteers." We will believe this when we see it, not before.

☞ Rev. O. H. Tiffany of Chicago is making eloquent war speeches in the Mississippi River cities. He is doing much to arouse the patriotism of the people of the Northwest.

A Camp Douglas Rebel on his Travels.

[From the Cleveland Herald, 29th.]

Clayton Evatt, of this city, was in the rebel army, and who was captured and confined in the rebel prison at Chicago, a short time ago, made his escape, but was re-captured and taken back to Camp Douglas. As he had shown a steady determination to escape, and was moreover one of the most bitter secessionists among the prisoners, he was confined for several days in the "oak room," a dungeon of the prison. On his showing signs of penitence, he was released and ordered to have the same liberty as his fellow prisoners. The result of this leniency was that he again escaped, and succeeded in making his way to Canada.

A few days since he crossed over to this side of the lake, and stopped at one of the hotels in this city, reaching Ward 5 on his West Side that he was here. One of the family came over and took him across the river in a buggy. He remained with his friends on the West Side two days, and then returned to Canada. Clayton Evatt is an avowed rebel in both principle and practice, and it is something to think that Ohio nurtured such a traitor. It is still more to be regretted that he was not captured whilst in this city. The fact of his having been here is not disguised by members of his family.

Guerrillas Work in Western Virginia.

[From the Wheeling Intelligencer, 30th.]

Serious apprehensions are felt that the guerrillas of Wirt, Calhoun and adjoining counties design making a raid on Parkersburg. Last Friday a party of mounted rebels rode down or more State muskets from the house of a Mr. Carper, who resides on Tygart's creek, forty miles above Parkersburg. On the same day a party of rebels arrived upon Alexander Beatty, an active Union man, and a magistrate of Wirt county, and after searching his house for a number of horses have recently been stolen from Wood and Wirt counties, and the rebels, who are inside of Gen. Rosecrans' lines, are considerably elated upon the high state of rebel communication with Parkersburg secessionists. Active measures should be taken at once to prevent the expected raid.

NAMES OF THE PRISONERS ESCAPED FROM THE ALTON PRISON.—Richard J. Martin, Owner Jeffers, John O. McCluskey, James H. Robinson, Joseph Watson, Chas. Thomas, Chas. K. Woodward, Ereadic Nave, John Peabody, Francis M. Lucas, Sandford J. Berry, William S. Dyer, Carl Dyer, Avery Dye, James E. Dooley, Capt. Robert Sweeney, Colonel Ebenezer Magoffin, Capt. Ephraim H. Mastin, Lieut. Reuben Hunter, Col. R. Stanton, Charles H. Fulcher, James O. Grady, James T. Newcomb, Edward M. Mahon, Aaron H. Hood, George W. Berryhill, Smith Stephenson, Wm. H. Moss, George O. Miller, John T. Tipton, Adolphus Andrews, Francis J. Zuber, Robert J. Smith, W. W. Jackson, William Kelly, William T. Sherlin, Chas. H. Fulcher has since returned.

WHAT THE PEOPLE ARE DOING.

Old St. Clair County for the War.

[Special Correspondence of Chicago Tribune.]

BELLEVILLE, July 26, 1862.

At a large enthusiastic war meeting of the citizens of old St. Clair, held in our city last Saturday, July 26, 1862, Gov. Kerner was called upon to preside, and after a number of vice-presidents and secretaries had been appointed, Gov. Kerner arose and made a most able and patriotic speech, during which he was enthusiastically cheered. When the governor concluded, a committee consisting of Col. Jarrott, Judge Underwood, Martin Charles, Sharon Tyndale, Felix Scott, and Wm. S. Thomas, was appointed to present resolutions expressive of the feelings and wishes of the meeting.

During the absence of the committee, the meeting was addressed by J. Baker, Esq., in one of the most able and eloquent efforts of his life.

When the committee returned, they presented the following resolutions, which were adopted without a dissenting voice, with the greatest enthusiasm, after which the meeting was addressed by Col. John Thomas and Judge Underwood. A fact which characterized the meeting, worth special mention, is that the most enthusiastic cheering occurred when the speakers referred to the fact that the president has determined to carry on the war upon war principles, and that the first men to protect them or their property, and to use the negroes, who are willing in all ways to preserve the lives of loyal white men.

RESOLUTIONS, ETC.

Resolved, 1st, That we are pledged to former party alliances we will cheerfully respond to the call of our national government for 300,000 more troops.

Resolved, 2d, That the constitution and union of the States must be preserved against foreign and domestic enemies. It is our only guarantee for life, liberty, property, national strength, permanent peace and prosperity.

Resolved, 3d, That the invincible courage and glorious victories of our troops in the Mississippi Valley, afford us infinite pleasure and gratification; and we will cordially support the national administration in using the utmost vigor in all ways consistent with civilized warfare, with the resources of the country to defend it from destruction, and to crush down and destroy forever this malignant and diabolical rebellion, and to pursue and blast its leaders with the punishment their atrocious crimes demand.

Resolved, 4th, That no man is truly loyal in times like these who is stirring up discord in the country by arousing sectional or party prejudices in the loyal States, by paralyzing the upliftted arm of the government while endeavoring to strike down the rebellion, or by inculcating the treasonable doctrine that any part of the constitution can be wantonly disregarded.

Resolved, 5th, That the advancement of the human race in all the elements of a high and holy civilization, demands the preservation of our Union and the perpetuity of our government, and for that end it is the duty of every citizen to give his last dollar if necessary.

Resolved, 6th, That we are rejoiced to hear that the government is about to adopt a more vigorous policy, by prosecuting the war on war principles.

Resolved, 7th, That the county court of St. Clair county ought to offer a bounty of fifty dollars to each volunteer, and also $5,000 for the support of the families of those who volunteer from our county until the quota of the 300,000 men is raised, and the county court is requested to hold a special term as soon as practicable, and lay a tax for that purpose.

Resolved, 8th, That a committee of twenty be appointed to wait on the county court, and urge the action recommended in the seventh resolution.

After the adoption of the foregoing resolutions, Wm. S. Thomas offered the following, which was adopted amidst expressions of the greatest enthusiasm:

Resolved, 9th, That whilst we will not detract from the well earned fame of any of the brave and noble defenders of our flag, we cannot refrain from expressing our exalted pride at the high honor and unperishable fame won by our own Illinois troops, officers and men, by their heroic endurance and unconquered courage displayed upon every battle field in the Mississippi Valley.

Resolved, 10th, That Governor Yates is entitled to the thanks of the Illinoisan for the truly patriotic and energetic manner in which he has devoted himself to the preservation of the government.

KENDALL COUNTY MOVING.

PLANO, July 27, 1862.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

DEAR SIRS: Will you allow me space in your paper to announce that little Kendall county is yet moving in the work of war. The Board of Supervisors have met and appropriated sixty dollars premium to every man that shall enlist, and pay the same to the president for $800,000 volunteers, to be paid in cash on the mustering in of the company; and that Little Rock township, that has helped to fill four companies, had a glorious time at a meeting last night, Saturday, the 26th. Short and spirited speeches was the order of the day, by L. Shore, Esq., Capt. Hoy, S. J. Tenny, Wm. Walker, Chas. Schryner, and others. About ten o'clock the announcement having been made that Judge Parks, of Aurora, had arrived, cheering the people to send up such a shout as made the welkin ring. After having been introduced to the audience by the chairman, he made one of those speeches which only the judge can make. Denouncing parties, politicians and platforms as things at the present time beneath the notice of any patriot, and giving the people a truthful rehearse of the present position and critical condition of our once happy country, urgently calling for all to rally to the support and women, to use their every exertion and influence to rid the country of the blackest hearted demons that ever polluted God's footstool, and of cannibals who are ashamed of nothing but honesty, and guilty of everything down to cold-blooded butchery.

The chair then announced the following committee, whose duty it is to solicit enlistments and recommend, if need be, the raising of more men to forward the good work now already progressing.

H. E. BULLOCK,
W. I. HENNING,
W. B. FAXON,
N. C. MIGHELL,
A. L. CONKLIN.

The muster roll was not very opposed, and a goodly number of names enrolled. Nor has it stopped yet; we are good for our quota this time, and, if it is necessary, as many more. You can place Kendall down as sound to the core.

H. E. BULLOCK, Sec'y.

FROM THE 9TH ILL. CAVALRY.

The Army and the Slavery Question—Transformations in Sentiment—A Soldiers Burial Ground—War in Arkansas—Condition of the Country, &c.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

CAMP ON VILLAGE CREEK, }
JACKSON COUNTY, ARKANSAS, June 29, 1862. }

I am persuaded that a majority of the officers and men of the 9th Illinois cavalry, the regiment to which I am attached, before taking up our line of march into the realms of slavery, where they witness its inhumanizing tendencies, were pro-slavery democrats. And now, if I desired to indicate the most rampant abolitionists among the whole command, I should point to those upon whom this revolution in policy has been effected, by their own experiences. It is indeed a subject of important inquiry to every officer and soldier in the federal army, especially when we see our comrades in arms falling around us, and the embrace of death, inflicted upon them by the powers of slavery. Shall we yet kiss the rod that smites us? While I write, the martial band is playing the death dirge, and the melancholy tread of the soldier's funeral cortege is passing my tent, bearing one of the noble soldiers of our regiment to his last resting place, and more than thirty others lay wounded and bleeding, because slavery sees fit to dip its hands in our blood. We are in the midst of guerrillas and assassins, the legitimate offsprings of this prolific parentage. Yesterday, as often before, a portion of our regiment was fired upon by 400 or 500 bush whackers (guerrillas), secreted in the woods and cane brake, killing two of our men and wounding thirty-one. The 3rd Iowa cavalry had a forage train attacked the same day—one lieutenant and two privates of the same were killed instantly and two others wounded. Our troops killed six of the assassins that we found in the morning, it being in the evening when the assault was made upon us. How many more of them were destroyed or wounded we do not know. I certainly hope the list of their slain will fall nearly equal to the number reported books.

Oh! that I had command of some element of omnipotent power, that I might sweep those marauding bands from the face of the earth which they pollute. We are fast being exhausted of its means of supporting any large body of troops. Only about four or five days' rations remain for General Curtis' command. The distance to Rolla or Pilot Knob is so great that our supply trains are too long for safety. When I speak of four five days' rations remaining to us, I do not mean the full ration of a soldier, but the partial rations that have been issued for some weeks past, lacking at least one-third in variety.

Notwithstanding these exposures and privations, not a murmur is heard from any source in our regiment. Every man is fully ready and anxious to fight anybody, or anything, that opposes the federal government now, at every moment. We could be all ready in time to adopt their tactics, and hunt them in their lurking places.

I am able to advise you when this column will more forward. We are in constant hope that White River will soon be open to us, so that our movements need not be precipitated on account of provisions for men and horses. We have comparatively few sick in our regiment, although the climate in Southern Arkansas from corn. It is a subject of much mortification to the rebels, because our troops can stand the climate as well as the natives, and I think much better, if natives were as much exposed as the soldier.

☞ Near Marion, Crittenden county, Ark., ten miles from Memphis, the guerrillas have been very active. They are vindictively disposed towards every one who goes to the city of Memphis for trade, or who they know or suspect of taking the oath. Last Friday night they took away all the horses belonging to Newman named Cox, and destroyed his furniture and robbed his house. They next went to Mr. Hodges, taking from his premises two horses, and then went to their lurking places on Crowley's Ridge.

SERGEANT JOE.

Good Intentions and their Uses.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

It has been related of an old divine that when laboring on a certain occasion to impress his hearers with the fruitlessness of good intentions when not accompanied by prompt decision, with energetic and appropriate action—he remarked that hell was paved with *good intentions*. Now, sirs, I have unlimited confidence in the patriotism of our national executive and every member of his cabinet. No candid and careful observer of past and passing events will question their honesty or their sensibility. At the head of a national aristocracy or any benevolent or philanthropic movement, they would do themselves infinite credit and doubtless meet fully the just expectations of their friends and constituents, but they seem not to understand the art of war or the principles upon which, alone, a war can be successfully prosecuted. They are altogether too amiable. Their good intentions or patriotism I do not doubt, and yet, I believe, that by a vascinating policy, by indecision and a misplaced lenity to the deadly enemies of the government, they are digging and paving for the government and our most cherished institutions, a hell of disaster and ruin, from which nothing can save us but an immediate change of policy and a course of measures, compared with which, our past and present style of warfare will appear to boys play.

Your paper of this morning informs us that an individual was recently arrested on his way from Norfolk to Richmond with some thousands of letters in his possession, which he was conveying to rebels in the latter city, conveying information, which, had it reached them, would doubtless have given them many advantages in this deadly struggle—and probably cost the lives of scores, it might have been of hundreds of our soldiers, *any one* of whose lives *should, with our government*, be regarded as of more worth than the lives of every rebel in Virginia.

Now, why in the name of all that is sensible and just were we not informed *in that same dispatch*, that that infamous rebel—traitor—spy—devil—was hanged or shot immediately and on the spot, and thus a salutary fear awakened among kindred spirits for attempting to play the spy and convey information to our enemies? There could be no doubt of his guilt. The damning evidence was on his person in a thousand or more well-folded packages, for conveying any one of which he should suffer death. How, think you, Wellington, Bonaparte, or Charles the Twelfth of Sweden, would, in a time of war, and while conducting a campaign, have dealt with such a character? Let even our wiser enemies instruct us. Instant death would have been the fate of that man, had he been caught within the rebel

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WOODEN WARE, CORDAGE, &c.
All of which will be sold Very Low for Cash.
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WALDO W. SMITH.
A. JUDSON SMITH.

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Of prime quality, to which we invite the attention of Shoe and Harness Makers. Our entire stock offered at the lowest market prices.
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Brother of ELIAS HOWE, JR., the original inventor and patentee of the
HOWE SEWING MACHINE,
And from which all other Sewing Machines derive their vitality, and to whom all others pay a License. This is the oldest Machine in the world (invented in 1845), improved from time to time, and fully perfected in January, 1862. Particularly adapted to family, tailoring and manufacturing purposes, boot and shoe work, carriage trimming, &c., &c. Having the widest range of adaptability to sewing, of any machine produced. Buy the
Improved Howe Sewing Machine,
And have no more dropping of stitches, breaking of needles; no more trouble in sewing the finest fabrics, the coarsest satinet, no difficulty in sewing over seams, and a machine that is warranted not to get out of order with proper use.
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The "FLORENCE" SEWING MACHINES make FOUR DIFFERENT stitches on one and the same Machine. Thus the LOCK, DOUBLE LOCK, KNOT and DOUBLE KNOT, all of which make the seam alike on both sides of the fabric. Either or all can be produced while the Machine is in motion.

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They are the FAVORITES FOR FAMILIES.—[New York Times.
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There are [illegible] MACHINES in use in this country and Europe.
This Machine is PROFITABLE and AVAILABLE a LIFE-TIME.
It is equal to TEN Seamstresses.
An ANNUAL DIVIDEND of 100 to [illegible] per cent. (of its cost) may be obtained in use—by its possessor.
This is the only Sewing Machine in the world using the LOCK-STITCH with the ROTATING HOOK, or using the GLASS FOOT.
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General Agent for Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Northern Indiana and Southern Minnesota.
[illegible] Lake street, Chicago, Ill.
Circular may be had on application or by mail.

FINKLE & LYON SEWING MACHINES.—Office on first floor 100 Lake street. The friends and patrons of the Finkle & Lyon Sewing Machine Company in Chicago and vicinity, will be happy to learn that we have in this city an office, where a full and complete assortment of Machines are exhibited. [illegible] Each Machine is warranted to give BETTER satisfaction than any Machine in market or money refunded. Agents wanted.

L. CORNELL & Co.'s
IMPROVED
SEWING MACHINES
$35 TO $110.
TAGGART & FARR'S PATENT, DOUBLE LOCK FAST STITCH; WILLCOX & GIBB'S PATENT TWISTED LOOP STITCH AND SHUTTLE STITCH Machines, [illegible] combining in our stock all the practical stitches in use. Purchasers can better decide which stitch is best for them by testing each. Either stitch, if well made, makes a PERFECTLY RELIABLE seam. Each stitch has its FIRM and ENTHUSIASTIC advocates. Our machines will not get out of order, they are perfectly made, and a [illegible] steam in heavy work, with [illegible] of 2,000 stitches per minute [illegible] speed of any other machine) they are [illegible] uses of work—we will stitch a saddle [illegible] or with No. 150 cotton. A [illegible] taught in FIVE MINUTES to set the [illegible] Hemmer and Hem, ruffling perfectly [illegible] NUM'S AUTOMATIC "SELF SEWER" attached [illegible] can sew seams, tucks, bosoms, &c. [illegible] They are adapted to all machines [illegible] mail with full directions for bosoms, tucks [illegible] working machines, &c., &c., on receipt of [illegible] machine and $1. We sell NEEDLES for all machines; Silk, Cotton, Oil, Hemmers, Guides, &c. [illegible] REPAIRS all kinds of Sewing Machines and RENT Machines by the week or month. [illegible] in attendance to give instruction and to do all kinds of FAMILY AND NURSERY STITCHING and Sewing Machine Embroidery. Send our Circulars [illegible] Send red stamp for Samples and [illegible]
133 LAKE STREET.
Address L. CORNELL & CO., Box 81, Chicago, Ill.

Hoop Skirts.

NEW YORK AND ILLINOIS
Hoop Skirt Manufactory,
And importer and dealer in all kinds of
French and German Corsets,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, [illegible] South Clark street (opposite the Court House), and [illegible] Lake street, [illegible] Building.
CHICAGO. [illegible] Silk and Cotton [illegible] made to order [illegible] notice. Old [illegible] repaired, altered [illegible] shaped to [illegible] new. [illegible] woven, [illegible] mond, bridal [illegible] French skirts [illegible] stantly on hand [illegible] ladies' size, [illegible] springs, children's, to 25 springs.
N. B.—We repair all skirts which we sell without any charge, provided they are kept clean. [illegible] are warranted to be of the best quality [illegible] and skirts exchanged if not satisfactory [illegible] sent to residence.

NOTICE TO WHOLESALE BUYERS.
As we have been in the skirt business since the beginning of the trade, and have branches of our house in all the principal cities of the Union, as well as [illegible] and as our London Agent furnishes us [illegible] at first cost—thus giving our customers the [illegible] what we should otherwise pay for commissions [illegible] are able to sell lower than any other [illegible] Orders by mail promptly attended to.
L. TRAGER, Proprietor for Chicago.
[illegible] New York Factory, [illegible]

Hotels.

AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON.
Is the largest and
Best Arranged Hotel
in New England. [illegible]

SURGERY FOR DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR.—DR. [illegible]

[illegible]'s Hair Dye! The best in the world. WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated Hair Dye produces a color not to be distinguished from nature—warranted not to injure the hair in the least; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes, and invigorates the hair for life. GREY, RED or RUSTY HAIR instantly turns a splendid Black or Brown, leaving the hair soft and beautiful. Sold by all Druggists, &c.
The genuine is signed William A. Batchelor on the four sides of each box. Factory, No. 81 Barclay st. New York. (late 233 Broadway and 16 Bond.)

Lake View Water Cure, Dr. GULLY'S, is in successful operation. The best place in the West for the treatment of all Chronic or Acute and Incurable Diseases. Send for Circular. Address Dr. J. R. GULLY or Mrs. GULLY, P. O. Box 828, Chicago, Ill.

HEADACHE!—Peak's Headache Remedy is the THING. No lady or gentleman should ever be without a Bottle after once using it. Price 25 cents. Sold by Druggists generally. Wholesale Agent for the Northwest, E. R. LANDON, 84 Lake street, opposite Tremont House, Chicago.

Dr. James, formerly of New Orleans, has arrived in Chicago and permanently located at 84 Randolph street, between State and Dearborn streets, Chicago, Ill.
SPECIALIST.—Cures old Chronic and recent diseases. See the testimonials of the medical fraternity, Medical Journals, and the almost entire press of the South.
Office Hours—From 8 A. M. till 8 P. M.
Consultations inviolable.

Lyon's Magnetic Insect Powder, Tested for 18 years and grows in favor. It kills and exterminates Roaches, Bed Bugs, Ants, Fleas, Moths in Cloths, Furs and Furniture, Garden Insects, &c. All genuine bears the signature of E. Lyon, and is not poisonous to persons or domestic animals. Beware of counterfeits and imitations.
Lyon's Powder kills all insects in a trice,
Lyon's Pills are death to rats and mice.
Sold everywhere. D. S. BARNES, 202 Broadway, New York.

S.—T.—1860—X.—Drake's Plantation Bitters.—Exhausted Nature's great restorer. They invigorate, strengthen and purify the system, cure Dyspepsia, Acidity of the Stomach, Diarrhea, &c. A perfect Appetizer and Tonic. They invigorate the body without stimulating the brain. They are composed of pure St. Croix Rum, Roots and Herbs, and are recommended by all who use them. Adapted to the old or young, but particularly recommended to the weak and languid. Sold by all Druggists, Grocers, Hotels and Saloons. P. H. DRAKE & CO., 202 Broadway, New York.

To the Nervous of both sexes.—A Retired Clergyman having been restored to health in a few days, after many years of great suffering, is willing to assist others by sending (free) on the receipt of a post-paid directed envelope, a copy of the prescription used. Direct the REV. JOHN M. DAGNALL, 186 Fulton street, Brooklyn, New York.

DRS. ANDRE & STRATFORD,
DR. ANDRE,
Of the Faculty of Medicine, of Paris,
Formerly Clinical Chief of the Hospitals of Paris
Surgeon Major of the Eastern Army in the Crimea;
Medal of Honor of H. M. the Emperor of the French, for the Cholera Epidemic of 1854, etc.
All the above documents and many others on exhibition at the office. Dr. Andre is assisted by Dr. Stratford, from Boston and the different Hospitals of the Union, and for several years doing an extensive family practice in this city and vicinity.
SPECIAL treatment of Urinary and diseases PECULIAR TO WOMAN. All kinds of Surgical Operations skillfully performed.
Drs A. & S. give to the public all guarantee of their competency to perform all they profess. All letters requiring an answer must contain one postage stamp. IN URGENT CASES enclose $5.00, with full particulars of case, and we shall forward medicine immediately, with full directions. Good accommodations for patients from abroad. All letters must be addressed to DRS ANDRE & STRATFORD, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 4891. Office 134 South Clark street.

Dr. Frankin Chavett's Uterine CORDIAL IS WARRANTED TO CURE ALL FORMS OF UTERINE DISEASE, OR THE MONEY WILL BE REFUNDED. Satisfactory references can be seen at his office, 115 West Van Buren street. Consultation free. Post Office Box 835. Dr. C. has practiced medicine for twenty-nine years, four of which have been in this city.

HYGIEO-THERAPEUTIC RETREAT. Established for the
Treatment of Chronic Diseases.
Entrance, 36 State street.
JUSTIN HAYES, M. D.
Chicago, May, 1862.

BE YE HEALED.—Dr. Whittier 184 South Clark street, can be found from eight in the morning until nine in the evening every day. No charge for consultation. The afflicted will receive a speedy and permanent cure of all Blood Diseases.

DYSENTERY AND DIARRHEA—Certain cure. Also, the
WESTERN LINIMENT,
For Rheumatism, Sprains, Bruises, &c. No family or individual should be without it. W. HUTCHINGS, Sole agent for the West, 84 Dearborn st.

KNOW THYSELF!
Dr. J. H. McCANN,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, detects to a certainty the true condition and locality of diseases, by a simple and scientific method, without asking any questions. Diseases of the Throat and Lungs treated by Medical Inhalation and Constitutional Treatment. Diseases of the Heart, of the Stomach, of the Liver, Kidneys, Dropsy, St. Vitus' Dance; Cancers, Chronic Ulcers, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Fistula, Spasms, Fits, Diseases of the Eye and Ear, Skin Diseases, Rupture, Diabetes. In short, all curable diseases of long standing cured in the shortest possible time. We are not a "cure-all" doctor, and will undertake no case without the prospect of recovery.

Female Diseases, &c.,
Such as Suppression, Irregularities, Falling of the Womb, Tumors, all Urinary Diseases, Nervous Debility, Painful or Difficult Menstruation, Barrenness, &c., will be speedily cured, without poisonous drugs, injurious or unpalatable medicines. No difference what your trouble may be, in calling, no difference what your troubles may be. The afflicted are cordially invited to call and satisfy themselves.
Consultations and Examinations Free of Charge.
All communications strictly confidential. Office in the Street Railroad Building, corner of State and Randolph streets. Office hours from 9 A. M. till 9 P. M.
Address J. H. McCANN, M. D., Chicago, Ill. Letters to my address, inclosing a stamp, will receive prompt attention, or for three stamps I will send a pamphlet free.

SARGENT'S PAIN EXTERMINATOR!
SARGENT'S PAIN EXTERMINATOR!
THE GREAT
Standard Remedy.
No Household is Safe Without It.
It is the only positive and radical cure for Diptheria, Rheumatism, Ague in the Face, Neuralgia, Toothache, Headache, Fresh Wounds, Burns, Sprains, Dysentery, Diarrhea, Earache, and all kindred complaints.
There are numberless nostrums concocted and palmed off upon a confiding public as remedies for the above mentioned ills, which, though in a few instances they afford a temporary relief, by no means perfect a full and complete cure.
SARGENT'S PAIN EXTERMINATOR
Has been tried and tested, and was NEVER FOUND WANTING. Being composed of purely VEGETABLE ingredients, it acts in strict conformity with nature's laws, and heals instead of distracting, builds up instead of reducing.
Hundreds who have felt the royal power and beneficence of its
Healing Qualities,
Bear glad testimony to its efficacy in relieving and removing pain.
For sale by all Leading Druggists and Apothecaries in the country. Price 25 cents, 50 cents and one dollar per bottle. Liberal Discount to the Trade.
Manufactory and Wholesale Depot at
54 Washington Street, Chicago.
A. W. SARGENT & CO.,
Post Office Box 3748.

Important to Females.—Dr Cheeseman's Pills.
The combination of ingredients in these Pills are the result of a long and extensive practice. They are mild in their operation, and certain in correcting all irregularities, Painful Menstruations, removing all obstructions, whether from cold or otherwise, headache, pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, whites, all nervous affections, hysterics, fatigue, pain in the back and limbs, &c., disturbed sleep, which arise from interruption of nature.
DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS
was the commencement of a new era in the treatment of those irregularities and obstructions which have consigned so many thousands to a PREMATURE GRAVE. No female can enjoy good health unless she is regular, and whenever an obstruction takes place the general health begins to decline.
DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS
Are the most effectual remedy ever known for all complaints peculiar to FEMALES. To all classes they are invaluable, INDUCING, WITH CERTAINTY, PERIODICAL REGULARITY. They are known to thousands, who have used them at different periods throughout the country, having the sanction of some of the most EMINENT PHYSICIANS IN AMERICA.
EXPLICIT DIRECTIONS, STATING WHEN THEY SHOULD NOT BE USED, with each Box—the Price One Dollar per Box, containing from 50 to 60 Pills.
Pills sent by mail, promptly, by remitting to the Agent [illegible] Lake street. [illegible]
Sold in Chicago at manufacturers prices by LORD & SMITH.

For the cheapest and best Hair Jewelry, Wigs, Braids, Curls, Frizzets, &c., go to A. OSWALDT, 100 Lake street, and examine those wonderful productions of art. Nourishing [illegible] artificial from the natural when adjusted to the head. His Hair Jewelry contains always the newest Patterns. All articles will give entire satisfaction.

DR. N. S. DODGE, PROFESSOR of Lung and Female diseases, may be consulted at his Rooms at the Sherman House, on Fridays, May 9th, June 20th, August 1st, and September 12th. Also, at Joliet, at the National Hotel, on Saturdays May 10th, June 21st, August 2nd, and September 13th. Patients should call early. Office hours from 10 to 12 A. M. and from 2 to 4 P. M. Consultation free. Address Post Office Box 275, Chicago, Illinois. Dr. D.'s Lectures to ladies and gentlemen sent free on receipt of three cent stamp.

CATARRH! CATARRH!!
CATARRH!!!
DR. SEELYE'S LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY,
WARRANTED to be a sure cure for
CATARRH or COLD IN THE HEAD.
One Hundred Thousand persons die yearly in this country of Consumption. Every physician knows that with many thousands of this number the disease first commenced as a
CATARRH IN THE NOSE.
The next step being to the throat and bronchial tubes, and finally, the lungs.
It is easier to cure Catarrh than Consumption, and by curing the first we prevent the latter. Persons should understand that the [illegible] way to cure Consumption is to prevent it.
[illegible]
Office, 202 South Clark Street, (Up-Stairs.)
DR. D. H. SEELYE.
Post Office Box 4862, Chicago, Ill.

CLOTHES WRINGERS.
[illegible] with
Solid Rubber Rollers.
[illegible] E. PECK, Agent.

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MECHANICS' SAVING BANK OF CHICAGO.
No. 3 Clark Street, Near South Water.
This Institution will receive sums of Money of any amount from Mechanics, Laborers, Business Men and others, and interest will be allowed when left for a specified time. Buy and sell Coin, and Foreign and Domestic Exchange.
Exchange on New York, Boston, and England, Ireland, France, Germany, and all parts of Europe.
CHAS. T. BOGGS, President.
L. B. ALEXANDER, Cashier.

BANKING HOUSE OF
CHAPIN, WHEELER & CO.,
Corner of Lake and Lasalle street, Chicago, Ill.,
Transacts a
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
E. CHAPIN, President.
M. D. BUCHANAN, Cashier.
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WILLARD & MAXWELL,
Stock Brockers, New York,
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD,
At the Board of Brokers,
NO. 36 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
S. K. WILLARD. GEO. L. MAXWELL.

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DEALERS IN
DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE,
Stocks, Bank Notes, Land Warrants, Specie, &c., &c.
Deposits received. Collections promptly made. Drafts on Ireland, France and Germany, for sale in sums to suit.
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READ, DREXEL & Co., New York,
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H. DOOLITTLE, Banker and
DEALER IN EXCHANGE,
No. 40 South Clark street, Chicago, Illinois.
Particular attention given to Collections.

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BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,
Coin, Bank Notes and Land Warrants, No. 1 Clark street, corner of South Water.
Special attention given to Collections throughout the Northwest. Accounts solicited, and interest allowed on special Deposits.

RUTTER, ENDICOTT & WHITEHOUSE,
BANKERS
AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE.
Having leased the office recently occupied by the "Exchange Bank of H. A. Tucker & Co." are prepared to do a general
Banking, Exchange and Collection Business.
Deposits received, and advances made upon shipments or produce in store.

THE BANK OF MONTREAL,
HAVING ESTABLISHED AN
AGENCY AT CHICAGO,
Is prepared to do a General Banking Business, Buying and Selling
Eastern and Sterling Exchange,
Discounting PRODUCE BILLS based on shipments, making
ADVANCES ON STORAGE RECEIPTS,
Re-payable in CHICAGO, or at other points, Receiving Deposits and Collecting Commercial Paper.
E. W. WILLARD, Agent.

GILMAN, SON & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 47 Exchange Place, New York.
Particular attention devoted to Western business.
WESTERN REFERENCES.—Chapin, Wheeler & Co., Chicago, Illinois; Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Company Bank, Milwaukee; State Bank of Iowa and Branches; State Savings Association, St. Louis.

MERCHANTS' SAVINGS LOAN & TRUST COMPANY,
CAPITAL...........$500,000.
HENRY FARNAM, Pres't. S. A. SMITH, Vice Pres't.
L. J. GAGE, Cashier.
This Institution will Discount Paper, buy and sell Exchange and Coin, and receive money on deposit, pay interest thereon when left a specified period; will receive money for accumulation, which left for a term of years; and receive and execute Trusts from
Courts, Corporations, Individuals and Estates.
Office, corner of Lake and Dearborn streets.
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F. B. Cooley, W. H. McCormick, T. D. Gilbert,
S. A. Smith.

EUROPEAN EXCHANGE.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON
England, France, Germany, Switzerland,
And other European Countries, for sale at the Banking Office of
J. YOUNG SCAMMON,
Marine Bank Building, Lake street, Chicago, Illinois.
Drafts on Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., London, and Letters of Credit available anywhere on the Continent granted.

DAVENPORT, ULLMANN & Co
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,
BANK NOTES, GOLD, SILVER, &c.
No. 22 Clark st., Chicago, Ill.

BANK OF AMERICA.—Public Notice is hereby given, that all Bills or Circulating Notes of the
"BANK OF AMERICA,"
Heretofore incorporated and doing business in the city of Chicago, under the general banking laws of the State of Illinois, must be presented for payment to the Auditor of Public Accounts of said State, at his office, in the city of Springfield, within three years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of said notes will be given up to said Bank.
Dated this 26th day of May, A. D. 1862.
GEORGE SMITH, President.
E. W. WILLARD Cashier.

TELEGRAPHIC EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK.
FOR SALE BY EMORY COBB,
Telegraph Office.

Money to Loan.

TREASURY NOTES, GOLD AND SILVER
WANTED AT THE HIGHEST PREMIUM.
Land Warrants Bought and Sold.
E. W. MORSE, Agent, 36 Clark street,
Post Office Box 6186, Chicago, Ill.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE in the city of Chicago, or on farms in Illinois within one hundred miles of Chicago. Apply to GEO. W. NEWCOMB, 80 Dearborn st., Room No. 8.

MONEY TO LOAN ON
CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY,
Or on Good IMPROVED FARMS, within 100 miles of Chicago, in this State. Farms for sale cheap.
CHAMBERS & LEE, 121 Lake st.

Educational.

AURORA INSTITUTE AND
CLARK SEMINARY.
Fall Term opens August 25th.
It is one of the most successful schools in the West, and fully entitled to the large patronage it has received. It has a large and able corps of teachers, and is located in one of the healthiest and most pleasant towns in Illinois. The standard of scholarship is high, the building the finest of the kind in the State. The female department offers special inducements. Expenses vary from $120 to $200 per year, according to the studies. Liberal discounts to clergymen. For Circulars address Rev. G. W. QUEREAU, A. M., Aurora, Illinois.

A LIBERAL EDUCATION with
Military Instruction and Drill.
WESTERN UNION COLLEGE and MILITARY ACADEMY, at FULTON, Ill., on the Mississippi River, will open its second year, Sept. 3d, 1862, with regular Collegiate Academic and Primary Classes. The College has a corps of twelve experienced teachers and lecturers, thorough appointments, the finest school building in the West (cost, with furniture, &c., $100,000), an ample and attractive Military Park, an excellent and well furnished Armory, a fine Gymnasium, and many other advantages which should claim the attention of parents and guardians. The largest institution of its class and character in the Union. Instruction in French, German, and Book-Keeping free to Cadets, also in ARTILLERY and INFANTRY (heavy and light) TACTICS, ZOUAVE and FANCY DRILLS and GYMNASTICS, under an officer of U. S. A. Cadets dress in Uniforms. TERMS—$160 per school year for board, furnished room, fuel, lights, washing and tuition in every department, payable quarterly in advance. Cadets from abroad, room and board under the same roof with and the constant care of the teachers. For Circulars address D. S. COVERT, President, Fulton, Ill.

YOUNG LADIES SEMINARY,
AT LAKE FOREST, ILLINOIS.—The fourth year of this Institution, conducted by Rev. B. Dickinson, D. D., and daughters, will commence on THURSDAY, the 4th day of September next, and with ample arrangements for the comfort and improvement of the pupils. For circulars, and all desirable information, address the undersigned. B. DICKINSON.
Lake Forest, Ill., July 3, 1862.

Co-Partnerships.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The Co-partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of Harmon, Aiken & Gale, is dissolved by its own limitation on the 1st of February, 1862. The affairs of the late firm will be settled by either of the undersigned at their former place of business.
EDWIN R. HARMON,
JAMES E. AIKEN,
DANIEL W. GALE.
Chicago, July 22, 1862.

Notice of Co-Partnership.
The undersigned have this day formed a Co-partnership under the firm name of HARMON, GALE & CO., and will continue the Dry Goods Jobbing business at the old stand of Harmon, Aiken & Gale, 24 Lake street.
EDWIN R. HARMON,
DANIEL W. GALE,
C. R. STARKWEATHER.
Chicago, July 22, 1862.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between John Clark, John H. Marshall and Paul Jones, under the name and firm of John Clark & Co., was dissolved on the 17th inst. by the withdrawal of John H. Marshall.
JOHN CLARK,
PAUL JONES.
The Produce Commission Business will be conducted as heretofore by the undersigned, under the firm name of John Clark & Co.
JOHN CLARK,
PAUL JONES.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—We, the undersigned, have this day entered into a Co-Partnership, under the style and firm name of
KELLOGG & GRAY,
For the purpose of dealing in Coal of all kinds.
[illegible]
C. W. GRAY.

NATHANIEL A. HAVEN,
No. 241 South Water street, Chicago,
Is making liberal advances on GRAIN, PORK, FLOUR,
BUTTER,
And other Produce consigned to
M. W. STARIN & CO.,
No. [illegible] Front street, New York. [illegible]

The Tribune.

THURSDAY JULY 31, 1862.

AMERICAN "DEGENERACY."

The Slanders of the London Times Exposed at Home.

The London *Times* of July 9th spoke of Americans as "degenerate and insensate people," "isolating themselves only in order that they may indulge their own fierce vices uncontrolled." To this the London *Spectator*, the ablest of the English weekly journals, makes the following reply:

VAGARIES OF ENGLISH OPINION.

Of the many strange vagaries of English opinion the strangest is that which the *Times* on Wednesday embodied in two strong words. That journal, which, aware that its articles weigh in America more heavily than dispatches, writes every now and then as if it wanted war, styled the Americans "this insensate and degenerate people." To the first epithet we take no objection, though it scarcely applies to a race whose most disagreeable quality, next to their self-conceit, is their habitual "smartness." The civil war, simply as such, is, of course, open to any amount of reprobation, even from men who, were India again in revolt, would support its suppression by any and every means, short of depopulation. Misery is rarely just, and the war creates among certain classes a degree and extent of misery which would account for any disgust and palliate almost any virulence. But how sensible Englishmen, familiar with the history and incidents of the war, can draw from them evidence of American degeneracy, is to us unintelligible. To us they seem on the contrary to relieve the Americans from some of the severest reproaches which previously rested on their national character.

THE FACTS.

Let us look at the facts. No sooner had the war commenced than the Northern people, supposed to be the one which of all others preferred material objects, laid aside every pursuit and staked their lives, their fortunes and their future on a war for an "idea," that idea being the one which in England we call patriotism. Taking the lowest view of their conduct, they still had the motive which justifies Italy in declaring war for Venetia—they fought for their national completeness. Believed to be disinclined to service and incapable of discipline, they enlisted in hundreds of thousands, and the *Times* correspondent bears witness from the Pamunkey to their wonderful patience amid suffering which equals that of our soldiers in the Crimea.

Supposed to be guided wholly by impulse, they answered the frightful disaster of Bull Run by creating a new army, and raising loans on a scale of more than European profusion. "Impatient and fickle," they waited five months for McClellan to organize the army without abating one jot of their purpose, or becoming, even in language, more virulent against their foes. "Incapable of self-restraint," they have pardoned McDowell in spite of a defeat which risked their existence as a nation, and upheld McClellan through all his wearisome delays. A "mere mob," they suffered their president to postpone the national pride to the public security, saw the *habeas corpus* suspended without a struggle, and gave up Mason and Slidell in the very midst of their joyous excitement at the capture. Worshippers of the "almighty dollar," they have deliberately mortgaged the North that the war might not be starved, and the nation split into halves.

Without organization, and almost without a government, with no adequate revenue, and with half their own strength in open insurrection against them, they have fought on steadily for fourteen months, and in the very thick of the contest have created a navy and organized an army such as raises the Union to the rank of a first class power. And be it remembered in their praise, they have so fought without the excitement of success, have sustained defeats innumerable, have been compelled to cast aside statesman after statesman, to see general after general condemned as ignorant, dishonest, or wanting in fidelity to the cause.

They have done all this, too, without revolutionary measures, without upsetting the authority of the States, without interfering, save for three months, with the routine of daily life. They are called vindictive, and so they are in speech; but after fourteen months of a rebellion commenced with a treachery without a parallel, Gen. Butler was the first to inflict death on a man convicted of treason. President Buchanan, whose life in England under the same circumstances, would not have been worth an hour's purchase, lives at Wheatland still unmolested. Not one bill of proscription has been passed, the solitary confiscation bill is still not law, and the people shrink with an almost cowardly terror from a measure which, as they fear, might create a revolution within their enemies' homes.

Amidst their crowd of new men, one indeed has issued orders which have made his name a by-word, but the only charge against the remainder is that of over-lenity. When France, invaded by coalesced Europe, rose in arms, all Europe admired an outburst which was not in any one feature nobler than that which, because Americans brag and are personally disagreeable, we are to accept in America as evidence of degeneracy. The war, so far from destroying all that is good in them, is annealing the hearts of the nation—hardening them, we fear—but burning out also the dross.

THE GRAND PRINCIPLE AT ISSUE.

"But the war can end only in one way. Why not accept the facts, and let the South begone?" Simply because Americans are only Englishmen in their shirt sleeves, and while a hope remains they *cannot* give way. Pluck and tenacity, however unreasonable, are not exactly signs of degeneracy. We fought for years to keep colonies which the greatest men among us declared all the time we should be unable to conquer; and though we recognise the folly of our persistence it has not injured our national character. The North is plunging itself in debt? True, and better so than plunge into a system of requisitions which the French tried *after* exhausting assignats, and without certainly much apparent degeneracy. They "are eating up their future." We have one, nevertheless, who have bitten just five times as deeply into the cake.

America has still not incurred a larger debt than we contracted to conquer the States, though we had then but half the American population. "She is destroying the source of population." It is true, the waste of life is most fearful, but it must in any case be less than the destruction caused by the Irish famine—a catastrophe we have survived, and which too many of us in our secret hearts do not to this hour regret. "The Union has surrendered its principle, the right of mankind to choose their own form of government." That grand principle is ours also, but we are not going to poll India, nor if Ireland rebelled to-morrow should we dream of the peaceful ballot box. A nation must exist before it can proclaim any principles whatever, and though we can conceive of a people so loftily consistent that they would carry out a grand principle which visibly involved their own destruction, that is not a height to which we have attained, nor does it lie in our mouths to charge the Northern people with failure to reach a standard of virtue from which we ourselves recoil.

There are enough causes of sadness in this American war, without charges of degeneracy addressed to the only race who, save ourselves, stand up for the right of political freedom. It is melancholy that the progress of the world should be stopped by the wretched fear of democracy produced by the conflict; melancholy that eight millions of human beings should be encountering death to retain the slaves whom the twenty millions who fight for them will not entranchise; most melancholy of all that in the providence of God we, who introduced slavery, must, though now free of the stain, bear our share in the consequence of that great crime. There is misery in store for the South and for the North; for the man-stealers and those who have legalized the theft; for the toiling millions of Lancashire, and for those who supply the object of their labor. But among those miseries the greatest of all, the degeneracy of a branch of the Anglo-Saxon race—of the only people who, amidst many errors and many crimes, are still consciously toiling on to a higher future—will assuredly not be found.

The Execution of Taeping Prisoners—Ferocious Cruelties.

The following account of the brutalities committed on the Taepings by the Imperialists is from the pen of an Englishman, who was present, in company with both English and French officers and soldiers, at the execution by disembowelment of Taeping prisoners:—

I went with the crowd to see the execution of the Taeping prisoners that had been given up for execution into the hands of the mandarins by the English and French authorities; or, what is the same thing, they took no measures to prevent the ruthless butchery of those they lent their aid to capture, when horror of horrors, how am I to describe the dreadful scene, or will it ever leave my memory? Among those wretches were young and old, of both sexes, and of all ages and sizes, from the infant recently born, to the man of eighty, tottering on his staff; from the *enciente* woman to the young maiden from ten to eighteen. The latter were pushed out by the guards among the crowd of ruffians assembled, and were taken into sheds and by-places and debauched, and again dragged back by the hair of the head to the Chinese guards to await their turn for execution. Some of them had fainted, and were pulled along the ground to the executioners, who threw them on their backs, tore off their clothes, and ripped them from the lower part of the abdomen to their breasts, which were cut off and dashed with a curse in their faces.

The bowels, as a matter of course, gushed out; but the cut was made in such a way, and so skillfully and with such expertness, that the intestines were seldom injured. After a little time, in this state of excessive torture, the executioner thrust his hand into the chest and tore out the reeking heart, his victim looking him in the face all the while. A young female, apparently about eight months pregnant, who never uttered a groan or sigh at all the previous cruelties she had endured from the surrounding mob, had her infant cut out of her womb, and held up in her sight by one of its little hands, bleeding and quivering; when at the sight she gave one heart-rending piercing scream that would have awakened pity in a tiger, and after it had been in that state dashed on her breast, she, with a last superhuman effort, released her arms from those holding her down, and clasped her infant to her bleeding heart and died, holding it there with such force that they could not be separated, and were thus thrown together on the pile of other carcasses.

Another young woman among the prisoners awaiting her turn to be disembowelled, with a fine boy ten months old, crowing and jumping in her arms, had him snatched suddenly away from her, and flung to the executioner, who plunged the ruthless knife into his tender breast before his mother's eyes. Infants but recently born were torn from their mother's breasts, and disembowelled before their faces. Young strong men were disembowelled, mutilated, and the parts cut off thrust into their own mouths, or flung among the admiring and laughing crowd of Chinese.

But no more; I am write no more of these [illegible]

... scenes. I can only regret forever that I looked on the dreadful sight. I am no longer fit to be a soldier. I have been in many battles during the last twenty years, and in the thickest of the fight in most of them, where a rage and thirst for carnage is dreadful to reflect on afterwards; but nothing heretofore that I have seen or heard of, or even read of, could be compared to the dreadful cruelty of this disembowelling execution. May God forgive England for the part she has taken in this war, and may the sin of the enormities she has assisted in perpetrating on the defenceless woman, and innocent and helpless child, be removed from her door! and after the treatment English women and children met with from the hands of the blacks in the Sepoy mutiny, it is truly wonderful that Englishmen should join in or countenance similar atrocities here.

Indian Depredations in Colorado.

[From the Rocky Mountain News, July 17.]

We learn from Judge Muir that the ponies and mules that were stolen from the vicinity of Golden City last week, and at the time supposed to have been taken by the Utes, have been traced to near the north fork of the Platte, and found to be in the possession of a band of Arapahoes, who were undoubtedly the real thieves. Some ten or twelve head of ponies and mules were taken, among them two ponies belonging to our friend Judge Muir, one of which broke away from them, however, and returned home. None of the other stock has been recovered, and the pursuit, for the present, has been abandoned.

On Saturday last a band of Cheyennes came through town, on their way, as they said, to fight the Utes. Gov. Evans, hearing of it, obtained a council, through their interpreter and leading men, and received a promise from them that they would refrain from their purposed expedition against the Utes, and go direct to Fort Lyon, where they had designed going after their fight. They left town on the road that leads up the Platte, in the evening, and on their way, two miles above town, rode into a field of wheat with over 300 head of stock, in spite of the remonstrance of the proprietors, and it was only after starting to Denver for help to drive them away, that they were induced to leave the field. They went into camp near by, and notwithstanding their positive agreement with the governor to camp some distance from town, on Cherry Creek for the night, and leave early in the morning, they remained in camp until late in the evening yesterday, when they moved a few miles further up the river, where they say they expect a band of Arapahoes to join them for the Ute fight.

They are very surly and impudent, and it would not be surprising if they carried on their depredations quite extensively when they get farther from the Denver settlements.

The Infamy of Col. Lester.

[From the Louisville Journal, 28th.]

There is no doubt that the affair at Murfreesboro was a most shameful one. It was infamous. The two regiments occupying the town occupied camps a full mile and a half apart, and of course were in no condition to support each other in the event of a sudden attack, although the officers very well knew that they might be attacked any hour or minute. Moreover, they had no pickets or scouts out, and the Michigan regiment was completely surprised. If the forces had been together and common watchfulness had been exercised, the guerrillas would have been defeated in thirty minutes. It seems to us that the hanging or shooting of the guilty officers would be the just punishment of such atrocious neglect of duty. There has been a great deal too much of such neglect, and some of the most serious Union reverses are ascribable to it. How long will the ill judged forbearance of the government last—after having lasted much too long already? The private soldier is shot or hung for every serious delinquency. And yet the lives of all the soldiers and subordinate officers and the honor and success of the national arms are sacrificed or put to hazard by commanders, and nobody is even censured.

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DENTIST,
Office, 92 Lake street, opposite Tremont House.
Dr. L. has had fifteen years experience in his profession. Work done at Eastern prices.

A REQUEST—DENTAL.—In order to avoid frequent interruptions in appointments, and the loss of time to patients,
DR. ALLPORT
Will hereafter devote from 10 to 10½ A. M. and from 3 to 3½ P. M. to CONSULTATIONS, at which times he will see all who desire his services in regard to their teeth, or wish to make appointments for dental operations. It will be a very great economy in time to his patients as well as himself, and he will esteem it a favor to those wishing for his services, if they will comply with the above request, which will enable him to accommodate a larger number of patients.
Chicago, May 16th, 1862.

GREAT EASTERN.
This magnificent ship has proved herself the fastest, safest and most comfortable Ocean Steamer in the world.
Sea Sickness on board being unknown,
And is strongly recommended to intending passengers.
The Great Eastern will leave

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Saturday, July 26th,	Calling at Queenstown,
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Saturday, Oct. 25th,	Wednesday, Oct. 1st,
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FARES.
First Cabin..................$95 to $135.
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Return Tickets issued at a Fare-and-a-half.
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On and after the trip of 9th September these fares will be advanced fifteen per cent.
Immediate application by parties wanting berths is desired. Plans of the Cabins can be seen and berths secured at the office of JAMES WARRACK, Agent, 12 Lake street, Chicago.
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And all goods in the line of
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Headquarters for all kinds of
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Orders respectfully solicited.
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TO CONTRACTORS.—The City Council of the city of Cairo, Illinois, having by municipal regulation fixed the grade of the streets at a point 2½ feet above the top of the present levee embankment, and in consequence of such regulation it becomes necessary to fill the streets of the city to such a height as to afford surface drainage over the top of the levee, the city authorities of that city are desirous of contracting with some experienced parties to undertake the proposed work. They are now authorized by their city charter to issue bonds to the amount of about $50,000 which will be the extent of the work required to be done the present season. But at the next session of the Legislature in January next, they expect to procure the extension of their authority so as to be able to issue their bonds to an amount required to finish the work, which it is supposed will cost from $200,000 to $400,000. It is expected that several years will be required for the completion of the work, and contractors will thus have ample time to make advantageous arrangements for its prosecution.
Proposals will be received by the undersigned until the first of September next, to do the proposed work, and applications for information to the undersigned or the Mayor of the city, will receive prompt attention.
S. S. TAYLOR,
JAS. McKENZIE,
H. H. CUNNINGHAM,
A. EASTMAN,
W. MARTIN,
Board of Public Works of the City of Cairo, Ill.
Cairo, July 22d, 1862.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE. St. Louis, July 28th, 1862.
Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., August 6th, 1862, for furnishing this Department with
Three Thousand Tons of Hay,
To be delivered as required at the Government Warehouses or any of the Railroad Depots or Steamboat Landings in the City of St. Louis, Mo., free of drayage.
The Hay must be first quality Timothy, and well baled.
No bid will be considered unless the bidder is present to respond at the opening of the bids, and each bid must be accompanied by the written guarantee of two responsible parties, that the bidder will sign the contract if awarded him.
Good and sufficient security will be required for the fulfillment of the contract.
Bids to be endorsed "Proposals for Hay."
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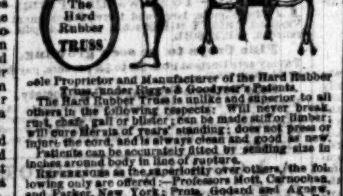

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Patients can be supplied in any of the [illegible] to their [illegible].
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Silk Parasols	[illegible]		[illegible]
Spring Bonnet Ribbons	[illegible]		[illegible]
Round Veils	[illegible]		[illegible]
Skirt Braid, wide	[illegible]		[illegible]
Back Combs	[illegible]		[illegible]
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Congress Heel Gaiters	[illegible]		[illegible]
Misses Heel Gaiters	[illegible]		[illegible]
Misses Heel Slippers	[illegible]		[illegible]
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MURRY NELSON & CO.,
No. 214 South Water street,
Give their exclusive attention to the purchase, sale, shipment and making cash advances on Grain, Flour, Provisions and Produce of all kinds,
FOR A COMMISSION.
MURRY NELSON. E. B. STEVENS.

BEDFORD, MEREDITH & CO.,
EXCLUSIVE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
For the purchase and sale of Pork, Stock, Flour, Grain, and Produce generally, No. 236 and 238 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.

LEE & ANTES,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Give especial attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and all kinds of produce on commission. Office 121 Lake street, corner of Clark.
OLIVER B. LEE. CHARLES H. ANTES.

BAILIE & SEYMOUR, PRODUCE AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Office, 102 South Water street, Pomeroy's Building. Post Office Drawer 6181, Chicago. References—Sturges, Buckingham & Co., Wm. Martin, Geo. Freight Agent C. B. & Q. R. R.

SAWYER, WALLACE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
47 Broad street, New York.
Advances made on Consignments to the above firm by WM. AITCHISON, Jr., Agent, 153 South Water street, Chicago.

CHADBOURNE & WETHERBEE
General Commission Merchants,
Pardee's Building, corner Wells and South Water sts., No. 3 up stairs, Chicago.
A. S. CHADBOURNE. G. F. WETHERBEE.

BALL, BURBANK & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 1 Dole's Building, cor. South Water and Clark sts. Post Office Drawer 6217, Chicago.
F. H. BALL | F. W. BURBANK | F. BALL | GEO. F. COLE.

MORSE & YARWOOD,
(LATE ALBERT MORSE & CO.,)
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
156 SOUTH WATER STREET,
Aiken's Building.
Business confined strictly to Commission.
ALBERT MORSE. J. P. YARWOOD.

M. S. NICHOLS & CO. have opened, at 156 South Water street, Chicago, a General Commission House, for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, &c., and solicit consignments and orders. To parties accessible to Milwaukee as well as Chicago, in connection with their Milwaukee House, Nichols, Britt & Co., think they can offer superior advantages.
M. S. NICHOLS. C. E. BRITT. R. A. NICHOLS.

WILLIAMS & HOUGHTELING,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 202½ South Water street, second door west of Wells street bridge, give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of all kinds of Produce, Stock, &c. Commission Cash advances made on bills of lading and property in store. Refer to George Smith & Co., Merchants' Bank, and George Steel & Co.
E. L. WILLIAMS. W. D. HOUGHTELING.

R. M. FUNKHOUSER & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
226½ South Water Street.

GILBERT, UPDIKE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 14 Lasalle street, Chicago.
STANARD, GILBERT & CO., No. 3 City Buildings, St. Louis.
O. J. GILBERT. S. W. UPDIKE. E. O. STANARD.

GRIFFIN BROTHERS,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
No. 5 Pomeroy's Block, corner South Water and Clark streets, Chicago. Advances made on consignments.
F. F. GRIFFIN. A. GRIFFIN.

UNDERWOOD & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 152 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill.

RICE FAY & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 12 Lasalle street, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 2218.
Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and other Produce, on Commission.
RICE FAY. JAS. E. WOODWORTH.

FARWELL & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
189 South Water street, Chicago, Ill. Liberal advances made on property in store. REFERENCES—Cooley, Farwell & Co., G. C. Cook & Co., Gray, Phelps & Co.
CHAS. B. FARWELL. SIMEON FARWELL.

Vermin Exterminators.

THE HORRID BARBARITY OF THE SOUTH is only equalled by the seductive and destroying powers of the Lightning Fly-Killer. It is rendered attractive to Flies, and kills instantly. You will see them dead and dying within five minutes. Darken all the windows but one, and there place the Fly-Killer. Every Fly will find it in the course of the day, and die. Remember, it is the Lightning Fly Killer that does this. Nothing else will do it.
THE DEAD-SHOT FOR BEDBUGS is certain and immediate death to these noxious pests. It breaks up their nests, destroys their eggs, and is a beautiful destroyer to all above-named pests. Both articles for sale by J. H. REED & CO., Chicago, and dealers generally.

To Destroy—Rats, Roaches, &c.
To Destroy—Mice, Moles and Ants.
To Destroy—Bed Bugs.
To Destroy—Moths in Furs, Clothes, &c.
To Destroy—Mosquitoes and Fleas.
To Destroy—Insects on Plants and Fowls.
To Destroy—Insects on Animals, &c.
To Destroy—Every form and species of Vermin.

The "ONLY INFALLIBLE REMEDIES KNOWN."
"Free from Poisons."
"Not dangerous to the Human Family."
"Rats do not die on the premises."
"They come out of their holes to die."
Sold Everywhere by
All WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS in the large cities, and by Druggists, Grocers, Storekeepers and Retailers generally, in all Country Towns and Villages in the UNITED STATES.
FULLER & FINCH,
Principal Wholesale Agents, Chicago, Ill.
Country Dealers can order as above. Or address direct—(or for Prices, Terms, &c.) to
HENRY R. COSTAR,
PRINCIPAL DEPOT—No. 482 Broadway, New York.

LUMBER.—I would invite the attention of Dealers and others purchasing lumber in Chicago to one of the largest and most complete assortment of Lumber in this market; also, Dressed Siding, Flooring and Sheathing, Sash, Doors, Shingles, Lath, Long Timber, Joists, &c. [illegible] Yard and Office South Branch, between Polk and Twelfth streets.
[illegible] WILLIAMS.

Transportation.

THE PEOPLE'S LINE
—OF—
NEW STEAMERS,
For Buffalo & Intermediate Ports.
These Boats are new and splendidly furnished, with a view to the comfort of passengers.
One boat of this line leaves daily at 8 o'clock P. M., from the I. C. R. R. Dock, for the above ports.
Ticket office No. 19 South Water street, opposite the Central Depot, Chicago.
L. BRADLEY,
Only Authorized Agent.

FOR LAKE SUPERIOR AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.
THE PROPELLER
F. W. BACKUS
Will leave our Dock NEXT FRIDAY EVENING at 7 o'clock, for
LAKE SUPERIOR,
Calling at intermediate ports. For Freight or Passage apply to A. E. GOODRICH & CO.,
[illegible] South Water street.

A. WALLINGFORD
WESTERN AGENT FOR
GREAT WESTERN
AND
GRAND TRUNK
RAILWAYS,
ALSO FOR
CHICAGO AND SARNIA
PROPELLER LINES,
Connecting at Sarnia with
GREAT WESTERN AND GRAND TRUNK RAILWAYS,
For all points East.
TRANSPORTATION to and from NEW YORK, BOSTON, PORTLAND, MONTREAL, and all New York, New England and Canadian Towns,
Via all Rail, or Water and Rail,
AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES.
For Rates, Bills Lading, &c., apply at the
Company's Office, corner of Lake and Dearborn streets, Chicago.
Or at the Steamboat Office of A. E. GOODRICH, 4th Warehouse ABOVE RUSH STREET BRIDGE, on River street.

THE
Western Transportation Co
AND
WESTERN EXPRESS.
1862.
THE WESTERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY having made arrangements to run their Lake Steam Propellers on alternate days with those of the
NEW YORK CENTRAL
AND
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROADS,
Numbering thirty first-class, staunch and strong steamers, offer to the commercial public, the following unequalled facilities for the transportation of merchandise and produce to and from the Eastern, Western, Northern and Southwestern States. The Company's unequalled CANAL facilities, consisting of
130 Canal Boats,
Of the largest class, six of which leave New York and Buffalo daily, connecting at Buffalo with the following Propeller Lines:
THE WESTERN EXPRESS
(Owned and operated by this Company) will run over the New York Central Railroad to Buffalo, connecting with the Western Railroad Landing West and with the following Lines of Propellers on the Upper and Lower Lakes:
The Upper Lake Line Daily.

W. T. Co. Steamers.	B. C. & C. Line Steamers
TONAWANDA,	FOUNTAIN CITY,
FREE STATE,	WENONA,
MOHAWK,	MENDOTA,
PLYMOUTH,	EVERGREEN CITY
NEPTUNE,	GALENA,
MAY FLOWER,	CHICAGO.

Leaving the dock at Erie Basin, and foot of Michigan street [illegible] Transportation Company's [illegible] Buffalo, Cleveland and Chicago Line Office, foot of Michigan street.
The Detroit Line Daily,
Via North Shore direct, connecting at Buffalo with the New York Central, and Buffalo, New York and Erie Railroads.

W. T. Co. Steamers.	W. T. Co. Steamers
MISSOURI,	DUNKIRK,
ILLINOIS,	CONCORD,
SAGINAW,	MARY STEWART
OMAR PASHA.	

Leaving the dock, Erie Basin, every evening, at 8 o'clock. For freight or passage apply at the Company's Office, Erie Basin.
Cleveland, Toledo, Sandusky and Green Bay Line.
Central Railroad Steamers,

EQUATOR,	EQUINOX,
ABAXES,	EUPHRATES,
ECLIPSE,	COMET,
ROCKET,	MARQUETTE,
CUYAHOGA,	ORONTES,
FOREST QUEEN.	

Leaving the dock at Erie Basin, at 9 o'clock P. M. For freight and passage apply to L. D. Dole, Agent, office foot of Michigan street.
For bills lading and contracts by Canal or Railroad apply to the following Agents:
DEWITT CLARK, No. 1 Coenties Slip, New York.
HUGH ALLEN, [illegible]
A. COLSON, No. Astor House, New York.
E. G. CHASE, 112 Pier, Albany, N. Y.
[illegible]
J. L. HURD & CO., Hurd's Dock, Detroit, Mich.
J. J. TALLMADGE, Mississippi and Prairie Du Chien Railroad Dock, Milwaukee.
[illegible]
W. F. HURD, Boston, Mass.
Western Transportation Co., Erie Basin, Buffalo.
CONSIGNEES:
BOND & MORRIS, Cleveland, Ohio.
DENNISON B. SMITH & CO., Toledo, Ohio.
[illegible]
DUTTON & RAYMOND, Racine, Wis.
KENOSHA PIER CO., Kenosha, Wis.
[illegible]
J. P. KIRKLAND, Sheboygan, Wis.
C. Y. RICHMOND,
Down Freight Agent, North Dearborn street.
J. W. TUTTLE, Up Freight Agent
Foot of State street, Chicago, Ill.

THE
Northern Transportation Co'y
OF OHIO
Is prepared to transport property between
Boston, all Points in New England, New York and the West,
With promptness, care and dispatch.
This well known Line of Fourteen First-class Screw Steamers, connects at Ogdensburg with the
Railroad for Boston and all Points in New England;
At Cape Vincent with the
Railroad and Propeller Line between Cape Vincent and New York,
And at Oswego with a
LINE OF 25 FIRST CLASS CANAL BOATS
Between Oswego, Troy, Albany and New York,
Forming a DAILY LINE from Boston, New York, Ogdensburgh, Cape Vincent and Oswego to Cleveland, Toledo and Detroit,
AND A TRI-WEEKLY LINE TO
Chicago, Milwaukee and Intermediate Ports
AGENTS:
J. Myers, 191 Broadway, New York. John Hocking, 7 State street, Boston. Geo. A. Eddy, Ogdensburgh; H. J. Grovelin, Cape Vincent. John E. Crawford, Oswego. Pelton & Brown, Cleveland. Walker & Harris, Toledo. E. K. Mathews, Detroit. O. J. Hale, Milwaukee. Taylor, Murray & Co., Racine.
CLARY & HOWE, Agents.
Foot of North Lasalle st., Chicago.

1862. MISSOURI RIVER 1862
PACKET LINE.
ST. JOSEPH AND OMAHA
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
HANNIBAL & ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD
STEAMER OMAHA,
Captain F. B. KERCHEVAL. S. ED. DAY, Clerk
STEAMER WEST WIND,
Captain J. D. HOOPER. W. W. COPELAND, Clerk
WILL LEAVE ST. JOSEPH TRI-WEEKLY
During the Season,
For Forest City, White Cloud, Rulo, Aregon, Amazonia, Brownville, Rockport, Sonora, Nebraska City, Plattsmouth, Council Bluffs and Omaha, on the arrival of the Express Passenger Train from St. Louis and the East.
The Boats of this line are commanded by skillful and experienced officers, and have been carefully overhauled and refitted in the best manner to insure comfort and safety to passengers and shippers.
To Travelers and Shippers to the Upper Missouri,
Western Iowa, Nebraska Territory and the Gold Mines, this line is recommended as safe, expeditious and reliable.
Overland Transportation Companies
At Nebraska City and Omaha will receive freight from this Line for Denver, Salt Lake, &c. [illegible]
THROUGH CONTRACTS MADE
By application to [illegible] in the East, Chicago and Saint Louis, for Freight and Passengers.
[illegible]
STEAMER ALEX. MAJORS,
Captain SAMUEL BURKS, JNO. A. NICELY, Clerk, will leave IATAN, (the terminus of the Platte County Railroad,) DAILY, for Fort Leavenworth, Leavenworth City, Wyandotte and Kansas City [illegible]
Tickets Sold on Board of all the Boats [illegible]
[illegible]

Railroads.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.
On and after Sunday, July 20th, trains will leave from the Great Central Depot as follows:
[illegible]
FOR HYDE PARK AND WOOD LAWN.
[illegible]
W. R. ARTHUR, Gen'l Sup't.
W. P. JOHNSON, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

Medicinal.

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS.
A Certain Cure for Diseased Liver and the Many Dangerous Maladies which are Caused by a Morbid Condition of that Organ.
To give the public a clear understanding of the action in which SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS produce their wonderful effects which are attested by thousands of reliable witnesses, we present a brief
DESCRIPTION OF THE HUMAN LIVER
and its functions, which will make the operation of this popular medicine perceptible to every man's understanding.
The liver is supplied with bloodvessels, nerves, and absorbents. One of its chief offices is to secrete and pour out the bile. If the liver is in good order it purifies the blood from all its impurities. How indispensably necessary to health is the proper performance of this function! If the liver is diseased, it cannot purify the blood, and if the poison back through the lungs, brain, and other organs, it is morbid, creates [illegible] cause jaundice, biliousness, obstruction of the kidneys, gravel, and many other complaints [illegible] dangerous, but the least of them quite enough to make a man sick and uncomfortable, and unfit for the proper discharge of any of the duties of life. The healthy state of the system very often stands in primary consequence.
The circulation of the blood is conducted in this manner:—The Heart sends the vital current down through the arteries into all parts of the body, taking up all impurities in its progress, then the impure blood flows backward through the veins and passes to the liver to be purified. It is impossible to cure consumption, scrofula, or scarcely any other kind of ulceration while the important organ, the liver, is diseased. It is for that reason that Dr. Schenck's Mandrake Pills cure consumption. They usually begin their treatment with the use of some cough medicine, the basis of which is morphia or opium in some shape, which locks up the liver, instead of relaxing the secretions, giving a tone to the stomach, and producing a healthy flow of bile.
PULMONIC SYRUP, SEAWEED TONIC, AND MANDRAKE PILLS.
Will strengthen the system, purify the blood, and ripen and heal ulcers on the lungs.
In tuberculous consumption, where the stomach and liver is generally in an unhealthy condition, the Pulmonic Syrup alone will cool off all impurities of the blood, and restore the patient to health, if the cavities in the lungs are not too deep. But where consumption originates, as two-thirds of the cases do in this section of the country, from sympathizing from a torpid liver or a disordered stomach, I recommend the Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills in connection, to bring them into action—then the Pulmonic Syrup ripens the matter or dissolve into blood, and thus throw out all impurities. Other consumption and scrofulous diseases must yield to these medicines if properly taken. They have cured thousands, and other thousands are now being cured by them. SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS are doing more to regulate the stomach and liver than any other medicine ever invented. Thousands are using them now in this city and elsewhere, and every one is astonished at their good effects. When the diseased state of any part of the body requires purgatives, these Pills always reach the seat of the disease. They are as harmless as bread, but far more powerful than calomel or any other mineral poison. Almost every day some person, who has been cured by them, comes to Dr. Schenck's office and relates the wonders they have performed. Some persons say they have expelled large worms; from others, morbid matter; and from others again, clear bile.
WONDERFUL CURES.
In certain cases, persons who had been ill for a long time with diseased liver—skin sallow, tongue coated, bowels costive, breath offensive, &c., were restored to health and the perfect enjoyment of life, by the use of Mandrake Pills, who before were relieved had become so dull, drowsy, or lethargic that they scarcely had energy enough to move hand or foot.
In such cases, the ailment is often caused by worms. By using SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, the stale bile and corrupt matter which constitute what are called the "worms' beds" are worked off, and the worms themselves pass off with them. Some weeks ago a lady told Dr. Schenck that she had taken the Pills for liver complaint, but, to her great surprise, the medicine brought away several worms, each about six inches in length.
An old gentleman of Baltimore, who had been in a wretched condition for a long time, took the SEA WEED TONIC and MANDRAKE PILLS, after which he passed thousands of small worms (ascarides) and he is now perfectly well.
A lady came to Dr. Schenck at the Marlborough Hotel, Boston; she was supposed by her physicians to be afflicted with tape worm. She had severe pains and sensation of something moving and twisting about in her bowels. These pains came on at times three and four times a day, accompanied with convulsions. It would creep up into her throat and appear to bite. The only way to quiet it was to drink milk, which it would settle down and go to sleep. She had been for a long time treated for tape worm. [illegible] in the [illegible] until she got very low, and dried up to a mere shadow. Dr. Schenck gave her four MANDRAKE PILLS every night for a week, and the SEA WEED TONIC according to the directions, which only moved the bowels slightly once a day and which in ordinary persons would have physicked severely; but it sickened the animal, and she found she could not crave any more milk. At the end of a week Dr. S. gave her a double dose, eight of the Mandrake Pills, and soon after she passed a large quantity of mucus and slime, in which was imbedded a large lizard. From that time she began to recover, and is now perfectly well. This sort of cure is not done with proper medicine and proper treatment. Any person that imagines that they have got tape-worm or any other kind of worms, if they will take sufficient Mandrake Pills every day for a week or ten days to keep the secretion, but not to purge, then take a large dose enough to physic severely, it will carry off all morbid matter in the system, and if nothing of the kind should be there it will cleanse the system and leave the patient in a healthy condition.
A volume would be required to give a brief account of the remarkable cures performed by Dr. SCHENCK'S medicines. PULMONIC SYRUP, SEAWEED TONIC and MANDRAKE PILLS—all of which are accompanied by full directions for the use of them. Dr. SCHENCK has a suite of rooms in each of the large cities which he visits, where he receives patients. All persons who wish to consult with him will meet with kind and attentive treatment. He makes no charges for advice.
Dr. J. H. Schenck's principal office is at 39 North 6th street, Philadelphia, Pa., where all letters of advice should be addressed.
Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic each, one dollar per bottle, or $5 for the half dozen. Mandrake Pills 25 cents per box. The trade supplied by
LORD & SMITH,
23 Lake street, Chicago, wholesale agents.

Legal Notices.

ADMINISTRATRIX NOTICE.—STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, ss.—County Court of Cook County.
Public notice is hereby given that the undersigned Administratrix of the estate of Doliver Walker, deceased, will attend before the County Court, at the September Term thereof, to be holden on the third Monday of September, A. D. 1862, at the Court House in said County, for the purpose of hearing and adjusting all claims and demands against the estate, and where all persons having such claims are requested to present the same. ABIGAIL F. WALKER,
Administratrix Estate Doliver Walker.
Chicago, July 21st, 1862.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—ESTATE OF WILLIAM VAN ANTWERP, deceased.—Notice is hereby given, that I shall attend upon a term of the County Court of Cook County, in the State of Illinois, to be holden at the Court House, in the City of Chicago, in said County and State aforesaid, on the Third Monday of August next, being the 18th day of said month, for the purpose of adjusting all claims against the estate of William Van Antwerp, late of Warren County, and State of New Jersey, deceased.
All persons having claims against the same are notified and requested to attend then and there, for the purpose of having their claims adjusted.
J. YOUNG SCAMMON,
Administrator of the Estate of William Van Antwerp, deceased.
Chicago, Ill., July 24, A. D. 1862.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Public notice is hereby given that I, L. C. Paine Freer, Trustee, &c., will, in pursuance with the powers in a Deed of Trust dated August [illegible] 1858, executed by Charlotte Barnes and Charles H. Barnes, her husband, sell at public auction for cash to the highest bidder at the north door of the Court House in the City of Chicago, County of Cook, and State of Illinois. Lot three (3) in Block fifteen (15), in the Canal Trustee's Subdivision of the west half and the west half of the northeast quarter of Section seventeen (17), in Township thirty-nine (39) North, Range fourteen (14), east of Third Principal Meridian, in said City of Chicago. Said sale to be made on the 21st day of August, A. D. 1862, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day.
L. C. PAINE FREER, Trustee, &c.
Chicago, June 19th, 1862.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, Richard K. Swift and Melissa A. Swift, his wife, and James B. Johnston and Jenny Johnston, his wife, parties of the first part, did, by their certain mortgage dated January 1st, A. D. 1858, mortgage and convey to the undersigned William B. Ogden, all the property hereinafter described, to secure the payment of the principal sum of seventy five thousand dollars, payable on or after date, and interest on the same as follows:—One thousand four hundred dollars, payable on the first day of January, A. D. 1861 and from and after that period semi-annual interest on the same sum of seventy-five thousand dollars, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable on the first day of January and July in each year, for which said Swift and Johnston gave their note to the undersigned [illegible]
[illegible]
WILLIAM B. OGDEN.
Chicago, June [illegible], 1862.

Lead and Oil Works.

CHICAGO LEAD AND OIL WORKS.
Corner Clinton and Fulton-Sts, West Side.
LEAD PIPE, BULLETS, BAR & SHEET LEAD,
LINSEED OIL,
Oil, White Lead, Red Lead and Lytharge
PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS.
[illegible]
E. W. BLATCHFORD.

Railroads.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.
[illegible]
C. G. HAMMOND, Gen'l Sup't.

DETROIT AND CHICAGO RAILROAD LINE.
On and after MONDAY, May 5th, the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad [illegible]
[illegible]

1861.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Michigan Southern and Lake Shore
RAILROAD.
On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 24, and until further notice, trains will leave Chicago as follows:
[illegible]
JOHN D. CAMPBELL, Gen'l Sup't, Toledo, O.
E. R. SAWYER, Gen'l Western Agent.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE TO NEW YORK, NEW ENGLAND AND THE CANADAS.
On and after SUNDAY, May 18, 1862, Trains leave the Great Central Union Depot, foot of Lake street, as follows:
[illegible]
R. N. RICE, General Superintendent.
J. W. SMITH, Western Pass. Ag't.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD.
FOR MILWAUKEE, LA CROSSE, ST. PAUL, OSHKOSH, BERLIN, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.
On and after MONDAY, May 5th, 1862, Passenger Trains will leave the Depot, corner of West Kinzie and Canal streets, (Sundays excepted,) as follows:
[illegible]
Passenger Trains arrive at Chicago at 11:30 A. M. and [illegible]
WAUKEGAN ACCOMMODATION TRAIN leaves Chicago at 5:00 P. M., and arrives at Chicago at 9:00 A. M.
S. C. BALDWIN, Superintendent.

GREAT CONSOLIDATED LINE!!
CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO
AIR-LINE RAILROAD.
Forty Miles the Shortest Route to Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Louisville.
TRAINS leave West Side Union Depot, Chicago, daily, as follows:
7:30 A. M.—Day Express and Mail (Sundays excepted.)
7:30 P. M. Night Express (Saturdays excepted.)
Arrive at Cincinnati at [illegible]
[illegible]
CHAS. E. FOLLETT, Gen. Ticket Agent, Chicago, Ill.
SAM A. LEWIS, Wes'n Pass. Agent.

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF TIME.
Summer Arrangement, commencing Sunday, May 4th, 1862. Trains leave Chicago as follows: [illegible]
JOHN F. TRACY, Gen'l Sup't.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.
Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of Madison and Canal streets, Chicago, daily, as follows:
[illegible]
For Boston, New York, Philadelphia,
BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON,
Harrisburg and Pittsburgh.
ALSO—FOR ALBANY, BUFFALO, DUNKIRK, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, DAYTON,
And all intermediate Stations between Chicago and the cities above named.
[illegible]
Tickets for sale at the principal Ticket Offices in the West, at the General Ticket Office, and at the Depot.
WM. F. SHINN, Gen. Pass. Agent.
A. HOLLIDAY, Ticket Agent.

1862. THE 1862.
PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL R. R.
285 Miles Double Track.
(with its connections)
IS A FIRST-CLASS ROUTE,
FOR SAFETY, COMFORT AND SPEED
To all the Eastern Cities!
THE TRACK IS STONE BALLASTED AND ENTIRELY FREE FROM DUST!
THREE DAILY TRAINS FROM
PITTSBURGH TO PHILADELPHIA
(with close connections from Western Cities.)
ALL CONNECTING DIRECT TO NEW YORK
THROUGH PHILADELPHIA,
And close connections at Harrisburg for
BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON
FROM PITTSBURGH TO NEW YORK
One train runs daily (450 miles,)
VIA ALLENTOWN, WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS
Arriving in advance of all other Routes.
EIGHT DAILY TRAINS FROM
PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK.
Tickets for Sale to Boston by Boat or Railroad.
Boat Tickets good on any of the Sound lines.
FARE TO ALL POINTS AS LOW AS ANY ROUTE
SLEEPING CARS
ON NIGHT TRAINS TO
PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK & BALTIMORE
BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH AND TRANSFERRED FREE.
FREIGHTS:
By this Route Freights of all descriptions can be forwarded to and from Philadelphia, New York, Boston, or Baltimore, to and from any point on the Railroads of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, or Missouri, BY RAILROAD DIRECT.
The Pennsylvania Central Rail Road also connects at Pittsburgh with Steamers, by which Goods can be forwarded to any port on the Ohio, Muskingum, Kentucky, Tennessee, Cumberland, Illinois, Mississippi, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and Red Rivers; and at Cleveland, Sandusky and Chicago with Steamers to all Ports on the North Western Lakes.
[illegible]
THE RATES OF FREIGHT to and from any point in the West by the Pennsylvania Central Rail Road ARE AT ALL TIMES AS FAVORABLE AS ARE CHARGED BY OTHER RAIL ROAD COMPANIES.
Be particular and mark packages "via PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL R. R."
For Freight Contracts or Shipping Directions, apply to or address either of the following Agents of the Company:
CLARKE & CO., Chicago, Illinois.
D. A. STEWART, Freight Agent, Pittsburgh.
[illegible]
H. S. PIERCE & CO., Zanesville, Ohio.
McDOWELL & McCOMB, Portsmouth, Ohio.
[illegible]
JOHN TODD, Covington, Ky.
[illegible]
ENOCH LEWIS, Gen'l Sup't, Altoona, Pa.
H. H. HOUSTON, Gen'l Freight Agent, Philadelphia.

Live Stock.

Drovers and Farmers will find this the most advantageous route for Live Stock. [illegible]

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after MONDAY, May 12th, 1862, trains will [illegible]
[illegible]
G. M. WHEELER, Gen. Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD LINE.
CHANGE OF TIME.
[illegible]
C. R. ALLEN, Sup't.

CITY HOSPITAL.—This institution, [illegible]

VAULTS AND OUT HOUSES cleaned [illegible]

The Tribune.

THURSDAY, JULY 31, 1862.

THE CITY.

Another War Meeting—Keep the Ball in Motion.

The War Committee will have another monster meeting at Bryan Hall, on Friday evening at eight o'clock.

GOV. YATES will address the meeting at length. Other good speakers will be on hand.

The Lombard Brothers will sing.

UNION DEFENCE COMMITTEE.—There will be a meeting of this Committee at their rooms this evening at eight o'clock.

FOURTEENING.—A child two days old, was picked up on Blue Island Avenue yesterday, and sent to the Home of the Friendless.

CORRECTION.—B. F. Sherman's contribution to the Board of Trade Fund was fifty dollars instead of ten as published.

CORRECTION.—It was Dr. Sealy Brownell and not "Brunell" who received the case of surgical instruments as a present from the nurses and officers of the Paducah Hospital.

PERSONAL.—Allan Pinkerton, the well known detective, at present in the secret service of the government, has been stopping with his family a few days, and returns to Virginia in a day or two.

FOUND.—A boy seven years of age, who says his name is Willie Sullivan, and that his father has gone to war, leaving him with a Mrs. McMann, came to the Home of the Friendless last Tuesday evening, where he may now be found.

ARREST OF REBELS.—Two men, said to be deserters from the rebel service, were arrested Tuesday afternoon and locked up to await proper requisition by the proper military authorities. They are supposed to be Camp Douglas prisoners.

CHICAGO MAN DROWNED.—George Evans, a resident of Chicago, was drowned in the river at Cleveland, Ohio, on Friday evening last. He jumped into the river, as was supposed, for the purpose of taking a bath, but soon uttered cries for help, and before assistance reached him sank below the surface.

BERDAN SHARPSHOOTERS.—Capt. W. H. Horton, of this city, who left with the Sturges Rifles, (from which corps he was promoted to a captaincy of this regiment,) is now in the city with authority to recruit for the Berdan Sharp Shooters. Those wishing to enlist in this branch of the service will do well to call upon Capt. Horton, at No. 83 Randolph street.

NEW MUSIC.—E. M. Higgins, 117 Randolph street, has just issued a stirring war song, from the pen of that excellent ballad composer, J. P.—Webster. It is entitled "Our Country's in Danger and Calls for you Now," and both in sentiment and music is exactly suited to the present crisis. It must meet with a rapid sale.

AT THE SHERMAN.—His Excellency Gov. Yates; Hon. John Sherman, Ob'r; Hon. W. W.- Mcserry, Iowa; Major C. N. Bradish, Chilton; Dr. Grafton, Nevada, Hon. Henry B. Selden, N. Y.; Gen. Paine, Ill.; Capt. C. Y. Gardiner, Boston; Hon. N. H. Parpie, Peoria; and Gen. Merriman, Ohio, are among the guests at the Sherman House.

W. R. ARTHUR GUARDS.—Capt. George W. Smith has opened a recruiting office at 81 Randolph street for the above company. It is named after W. R. Arthur, Esq., the popular Superintendent of the Illinois Central railroad. All the recruits will receive a bounty in cash of $100 on being mustered into the service, and participate in the benefits derived from the Board of Trade fund.

GOING BACK.—Many of the absentees from the regiments now in the field, who have been at home on furloughs, are wending their way back to their posts of duty in the army. The order of the Governor has reminded them of their duty, and scores are now daily passing over the railroads of this State southward. Some 800 left this city yesterday on the Illinois Central railroad.

BANKING.—Willard & Kean have recently associated with them David Preston of the firm of Preston & Co., bankers, Detroit. Mr. Preston has been successfully engaged in the banking business at Detroit for the past ten years, and stands high as a man of sterling integrity and good business qualities, and will add much to the heretofore responable firm of Willard & Kean. See their card.

MUSTERED IN.—Company A of the Board of Trade regiment, the Hancock Guard, numbering seventy-nine men, was mustered into service yesterday afternoon and is now in camp at Cottage Grove. H. W. Chester, who has seen service in Mexico is captain of this company, which largely owes its rapid organization to the generosity and go-aheadativeness of J. L. Hancock, Esq. Now let us have the other letters as rapidly as possible.

MASS.—There will be a solemn Pontifical High Mass at the Church of the Holy Family (Jesuit Church) this morning at nine o'clock. We are informed that the Right Rev. Bishop of Detroit will officiate, with the assistance of about thirty priests. On this occasion Bethoven's Mass in C will be sung under the direction of Prof. Ranker. Miss Herrenkind, the celebrated young soprano, will sing the solos.

ACCIDENT WITH A GUN.—Joseph Holderness, an expressman living on the Archer Road, was badly mangled by the explosion of a gun on Sunday last. He was out shooting near Brighton House with a double barrelled gun, and was reloading, when one of the charges went off, carrying away the thumb and forefinger of his right hand, and leaving the remaining portion in such a mangled condition that it is feared amputation of the whole member will be necessary.

SINGULAR.—A young lady of prepossessing appearance who calls herself "Agnes Morrison," but admits that this is not her proper name, was examined yesterday afternoon upon the charge of stealing several articles of wearing apparel from Mrs. Catherine McIntyre, residing at 146 Monroe street. The prisoner acknowledged the theft, but said it was committed under the influence of chloroform, and that she was on her way to return the goods when she was arrested. The Judge appeared to believe her story, and continued the case for further investigation.

PASS HIM AROUND.—Letters have been received in this city implicating Lieutenant Schaffer of the 57th Illinois infantry, (Col. Baldwin,) in a most rascally and outrageous swindle. A little over two months ago he obtained a furlough to visit this city, and when he left the regiment at Corinth, he was entrusted with $6,000 by his comrades for distribution among their families in this city and vicinity. He has not been heard from since, and complaints are showering into Superintendent Bradley's office, by the soldier's wives, who have received letters in relation to the matter.

LOST THE DOCUMENTS.—Mary Onderdonk, the buxom wife of a well-to-do Teuton, named John Onderdonk, appeared at the Police Court yesterday afternoon on a singular errand. By some accident, the mystic tie which bound the two together had broken—that is, the marriage certificate had somehow been destroyed, and John, presuming upon the loss of that useful document, was telling the neighbors that Mary was not his wife. Mary visited the Justice for another document, which should make her beyond controversy a lawful wife, and bring back to her loving embrace her erring husband. The Justice could not supply the missing certificate, but gave her good advice, and Mary returned to her home, resolved to use it kindness and complaisance would not bring the sinner home again.

Arrival of Gov. Yates.

His Excellency Gov. Yates arrived in this city yesterday morning from Springfield, and was welcomed by a salute of fifty guns, fired near the depot, as the train arrived. He is a stopper at the Sherman House, and will remain here during the week, returning to the capital on Saturday.

The Governor, early yesterday morning, met the recruiting officers in conference, and received the progress of recruiting, and expressed himself highly satisfied with the present prospect. In company with the Governor, he was here at work all

[illegible] in seeking forward the enlistment and getting officers into good shape for the organization, equipment, and quarters of the regiment. Upon Friday evening, at 8 o'clock, the Governor will address the people at Bryan Hall. We need not urge our citizens to turn out upon that occasion. The way [illegible] that our gallant Governor is to speak, will be the signal for an immense [illegible].

SERENADE TO GOV. YATES.

RESPONSE OF THE GOVERNOR.

Address of Hon. John Sherman.

Last evening about nine o'clock, his Excellency Gov. Yates was serenaded at the Sherman House. Although the serenade was entirely impromptu, it was the signal for an immense gathering of people. Vass & Dean's Light Guard Band performed several patriotic airs, after which, loud and repeated calls were made for the Governor. His presence upon the Clark street balcony was greeted with loud and prolonged applause from the dense crowd below. In response he spoke substantially as follows:

ADDRESS OF GOV. YATES.

Fellow Citizens of Chicago: I will state to you that I have accepted an invitation from the Board of Trade to speak upon Friday night, and will set now address you at length. Upon that occasion I shall speak at length, giving you my views and opinions of this war, of the crisis and the demands of the crisis. (Applause.)

From the very first, as you must know, from the day I delivered my Inaugural at Springfield until the present, I have been in favor of employing all the means and agencies with which God has blessed us, for the vigorous and efficient prosecution of this war. (Applause.) Fearless of popular prejudices, or their effects upon myself, I am proud to stand here to-day so immense a audience and in the face of the world and of mankind to proclaim this sentiment: That we should use every agency at our command to put down this gigantic rebellion. In common with the lamented Douglas I urged upon the State Legislature the necessity of making strong and determined efforts, so to-night, my voice is still for war—stern, relentless, exterminating war—until a traitor's foot shall no longer disgrace American soil; until from every Union legion shall go up the glad sound of victory, and until from every fort shall wave the glorious old Stars and Stripes. (Cheers.)

I am proud to-night of Chicago, not only as the Queen City of the Lakes, not only as a city which has increased in its wealth unparalleled in all the elements of commercial and municipal prosperity, but also that it has come up in the pursuance of its duty without distinction of party, native as well as foreign born, standing shoulder to shoulder in the prosecution of this war. I urge upon you, citizens, be true in this crisis of your country. Sustain the government so dear to every one of us; upon which hang all our interests and hopes, and all that is precious not only to ourselves, but to the world. Cease not in your efforts until we have purged the land of Washington of all traces of rebellion, until we have restored peace and the supremacy of the law and the Constitution, and once again stand before the world a united country.

The Governor's address was received with loud cheering, amidst which he withdrew.

Mayor Sherman came forward and announced that Hon. John Sherman had just arrived and would address the audience briefly. After the performance of several airs by the band, the Mayor introduced the honorable speaker, who was warmly welcomed by the crowd. He said substantially:

ADDRESS OF HON. JOHN SHERMAN.

Fellow Citizens: Your worthy Mayor, regardless of dust and the fatigue of travel, has called me hither to say a few words to this large assembly, gathered together to do honor to your excellent Governor.

Fellow citizens, the present is no time for delay or debate. Our country is in the midst of a grand historic war, worthy to be recorded by the pen of the greatest of historians. The problem is being worked out, whether we are to be at standstill in putting down gigantic rebellion and domestic discords as in resisting foreign aggression.

The skies are [illegible] now overspread with gloom; we have met with reverse and disaster, but, thank God, a better and a brighter day is dawning. (Applause.) The people of Ohio believe in prosecuting this war till the national flag waves over every foot of the Republic, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico. That the rebellion be subdued now, all trouble in that direction will be forever ended. We must met this crisis *now* with our whole heart and all our abilities. The reason why we have met with reverses is, we have not waked up to the magnitude of the undertaking in which we are engaged. We have not used honied words and conciliatory terms heretofore, but now this must be ended. Now we must use more potent instruments—*every means which God has put into our hands—bond and free—white and black.* [Applause.] Iregard the present Chief Magistrate of the nation as honest, patriotic and honest man, but he is unfortunate in some degree as to his surroundings; he has not yet seen fit to put down this gigantic rebellion. In common with the lamented Douglas I urged upon the State Legislature the necessity of making strong and determined efforts, so to-night, my voice is still for war—stern, relentless, exterminating war—until a traitor's foot shall no longer disgrace American soil; until from every Union legion shall go up the glad sound of victory, and until from every fort shall wave the glorious old Stars and Stripes. [Cheers.]

Now, fellow citizens, let us go to work to aid the government. Aid your Governor in the enlistment of more men to go down and crush out this rebellion speedily. The States of Illinois, Indiana and Ohio have gained immortal honor in this war. Victory has ever perched upon their banners. The battle fields of the West have shown the qualities of a warrior, etc., and thereupon passed along. This is the head and front of my offending, in the premises, that my humble name should be dragged before the public with implied reproach.

I scorn the idea of attempting to call in question of my loyalty. I have now the above mentioned son and four nephews in the army, who responded at the former call of the President for 75,000 men. Not merely with my consent are they there, but through my influence and assistance. I have advanced nearly a thousand dollars for military purposes since this war began, from which I never expect, nay, never will, receive a cent. I am incurred in addition several hundred dollars in liabilities for officers and privates who are now in the service, wholly gratuitious. I have been at work right straight along in a quiet way contributing my efforts in every possible way to sustain the Government. We all owe fealty to the Government. It has the right to demand our personal services at all times, and to use our property for its support, to the utmost dollar we possess. This Doctrine I cheerfully recognize and stand to.

In conclusion, I submit to this community, whether the matter shall be used in the manner it has been under the auspices of the Board of Trade, at the instance of an influential and officious intermeddler. Respectfully yours,

A. HUNTINGTON.

A Plea for Drafting.

CHICAGO, July 30, 1862.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

I am afraid after all that we have made a great blunder in providing so liberal bounty for recruits, as it will have an injurious effect in places where money is not so abundant. We should have reserved the bounty at once, and then the call could be raised much quicker than by any other, and the money we have now paid as bounty could be devoted to the maintenance of the families of volunteers requiring it. The neglect that many of these have experienced has been one great drawback in recruiting, and I don't blame men for holding back under such circumstances.

Be my advice, draft at once. Fill up all the regiments. By this means you raise an army in half the time and escape the enormous expense of staff and other officers, and in addition you obtain a much better class of men. Unless something is immediately done, I will be too late for by-and-by how much reinforcements are wanted. B.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

The United States Circuit Court, Before Judge Thomas Drummond.—In the case of Thomas Dyas vs. William Hussey—chancery; order to be entered as per stipulation on the 30th. No. 56—John H. Gere vs. Hugh Malone—chancery; settled and costs paid, and suit to be dismissed. No. 387 C. H. Bailey vs. Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company; parties and jury come again, and trial resumed. By Scott commenced his argument in behalf of the plaintiff, in the morning, and continued up to the adjournment of the court.

LEGAL.—The following cases will come before the Grand Jury of the Recorder's Court, at the August term, commencing August 4th, 1862:

Ebenezer Williams, Geo W. Sheffield, riot; Thomas Deady, assault with deadly weapon; Wm. Gibbons, larceny; Jno. A. Hockwell, assault; Wildermine Blandow, larceny; Henry Trakel and Wm. Trakel, larceny; Peter Thies, assault with deadly weapon; John White, larceny; Andrew Doolin, larceny; Mary Jane Carberry, larceny; Ann Elizabeth Bremer, bigamy; Moses Myer, larceny; John Patterson, assault with intent to commit rape; W. F. Quigg, larceny; Pat Fleming, riot; E. Holmes and Mary Anne Kingrods, adultery; Ellen Buckley, larceny; Mary J. Williams, larceny; Bridget McDonald, do; Wm. McBride, passing counterfeit money; Henry S. Waters, larceny; Hugh Ryan, assault with deadly weapon; Jno. Hamilton, refreshing officer; Peter Miller larceny; Mark Shittman, passing counterfeit money; Julius Kinderwitch, do; John Fitzpatrick, larceny; Catherine Driscoll, do; Mary Jane Lowry, do; Chas. Foster, forgery; Chas. Stanley, bastardy; James Dawson and Ellen O'Donnell, malicious mischief; Ann Bosch, larceny; Lucian B. Scott and Nancy Hurd, adultery; Anson S. Piper, Otis Piper, riot; Thos. Maher, larceny.

WANTED, WANTED.—Young men desirous of saving their country from this hour of need, can find no better inducement that is offered by recruiting officer John E. Burke, who is now engaged in raising a company for the Board of Trade Regiment. $100 bounty from Government, $60 from Cook county and one month's pay in advance, besides $2 premium on enlistment. Families to be taken care of. Don't wait to be drafted. Come one, come all, and sign the muster roll. Office at 95 Randolph street, under the Matteson House, corner of Dearborn street.

JOHN E. BURKE, Recruiting Officer.

FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY.—Madame Cora Jones, the world-renowned Life Reader, the Scientific Phrenologist and Astrologist, can be consulted on all things pertaining to the Past, the Present and the Future. The mysterious lines which nature and fate have traced in the faces of all human beings are to her an open book, from which she predicts marriage, inheritance, voyages, lawsuits, mental and physical disease. Don't procrastinate, as this is a rare chance, but come at once. South-east corner of West Randolph and Clinton streets.

JyI0-28

NOTICE.—We are authorized by Brigadier General Lindsell, commanding in the State of Missouri, to say that there will be no restrictions whatever placed upon the ingress or egress from the city of St. Louis, of purchasers who may wish to attend the government sale advertised by us to commence on Tuesday, July 29th, 1862.

E. & W. MORGAN & CO., Auctioneers.

jy26-2t

☞ *New Army Regulations*, Infantry Tactics, and Artillery Practice, by the War Department. Master Rolls, Enlave Drill, Young Recruit, Sword Exercise, and all other books, for sale by P. T. Sherlock, 213 Dearborn street. jy12-tf

CARE FOR PATRIOTIC PRINTERS.

CHICAGO, July 30, 1862.

To the Printers of the Northwest:

The undersigned, proprietors and editors of papers in this city, in order to advance enlistments, and at the same time aid the craft in giving the types in the West a favorable position in the Grand Union Army, agree to give all aid within our power for the formation of a Union Type Battalion, to rendezvous in the city of Chicago, and to receive a share in the extraordinary bounty offered by this county. To secure efficiency and a pledge of good faith in furtherance of this object, we agree to the appointment of John M. Farquhar, President of the National Typographical Union, and now a private in the ranks of the army from Illinois, as chief of the recruiting service of the said battalion.

C. H. RAY, for the Tribune.
JAMES W. SHERMAN, for the Post.
STOUT & WORDEN, of the Times.
JOHN L. WILSON, of the Journal.
S. P. ROBINS.
JERRY B. THOMPSON, } Jobbing Printers.

I cheerfully accept, for the cause of an united America, the position to which my friends, by the foregoing, have placed me, and would announce to the printer boys of the Northwest and their immediate friends, that any letters addressed to me at box No. 2733 Chicago Post Office, will be attended to, or personal application at any of the offices represented by the above-named gentlemen will be faithfully attended to.

JOHN M. FARQUHAR.

A PATRIOTIC DONATION.

Liberality of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad.

The Board of Directors of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago railroad, now in session at the Tremont House, have voted the sum of $19,300, to be divided among the various counties through which their road runs, to pay bounties to volunteers enlisting under the late call of the President. The amount apportioned to Cook county, Illinois, and Allegheny county, Penn., is $1,500, each. The portion from Cook county will be paid into the Board of Trade Fund.

The generosity of this road is praiseworthy and should stimulate contributions from other railroad companies abundantly able to subscribe liberally.

The following letter accompanied the donation:

TREMONT HOUSE, Chicago July 30, 1862.

C. T. WHEELER, Esq., President Chicago Board of Trade,

Sir—The Board of Directors of this Company at a session held in this city to-day agreed to make a donation to each of the seven counties in the four different States through which this railroad runs, and the sum they would pay in aid of volunteers who could themselves under the recent call of the President for $40,000 men.

The amount subscribed to Cook county is $1,500 which amount is tendered to the Board of Trade for disbursement to the object intended. I am prepared to pay you the amount at any time and in any manner that your Board may indicate.

Yours truly,
G. W. CASS, President.

Home Traitors.

CHICAGO, July 30, 1862.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

This city is in danger. In our very midst semi-aries to qualify young Catalines, hold weekly sessions. It is not time for us who know the number and malignity of those among us to make some preparation for our own defense, and that of our city?

Let us forthwith form vigilance committees, Union clubs or societies, which shall receive the close, or some more appropriate name, whose business it shall be to see that the Republic receives no detriment, and for the purpose to note here posted as to the movements of certain secesh and their sympathizers among us. Let the society be composed of all men I know to be loyal. Meetings should be held weekly, or more frequently, if circumstances may require it. We cannot call in the power of the people against traitors in this mode of procedure. But members could act more efficiently by dividing and holding themselves in readiness, each one in each ward, for instance; and I would suggest that all, or as many as feel disposed, shall commence drilling forthwith. As for arms, and any emergency, as soon as we may organize a society of this kind. MERCHANTS.

A Card from A Huntington, Esq.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

My name has been placed among the list of the Board of Trade Regiment for the war fund, to your paper this morning in a very contemptuous manner, and I ask you to publish the facts of the case, in which my name has been used.

Some three or four weeks ago, I received intelligence that my son who was in Gen. Buell's army, and was all through the campaign at Shiloh, Corinth and other points, was very sick, disease and the fatigue of travel and fatigue resulting from the service. I immediately took the next train and went for him and found him very sick indeed, and brought him home almost helpless; but I was able to get him home, and by the kind medical attendance and nursing he is now convalescent. Last Monday morning he felt, though feeble, as if he could come to the city, so I took him with me and came to the office of the line of the City Limits Railway, and he, therefore, went on the cars and came to the terminus of the railway, where I left him walking till I could come over to the Tremont library stable and procure a carriage; he was in no condition to be exposed immediately to procure the carriage. It was the first time for several days that I had left my own room by reason of illness, leaving in constant vigilance and loss of rest.

I passed the Court-house, east side of Dearborn street, on the way, intent for the carriage, and passed by the Dearborn entrance of the Tremont House, looking neither to the north nor south. There was quite a crowd there, and the first thing I knew, somebody rushed from the door and seized me by the collar, and in a most ignominious voice, said: "You are the very man I have been looking for, I want you to subscribe something for the Board of Trade." I looked up and saw it was that officious personage, Drake.

I told him I had not time to subscribe, and the person who was waiting and that I could not then stop. He undertook to be pertinacious, and I told him I did not care to be; he knew the qualities of a carriage, etc., and thereupon passed along. This is the head and front of my offending, in the premises, that my humble name should be dragged before the public with implied reproach.

I scorn the idea of attempting to call in question of my loyalty. I have now the above mentioned son and four nephews in the army, who responded at the former call of the President for 75,000 men. Not merely with my consent are they there, but through my influence and assistance. I have advanced nearly a thousand dollars for military purposes since this war began, from which I never expect, nay never will, receive a cent. I am incurred in addition several hundred dollars in liabilities for officers and privates who are now in the service, wholly gratuitious. I have been at work right straight along in a quiet way contributing my efforts in every possible way to sustain the Government. We all owe fealty to the Government. It has the right to demand our personal services at all times, and to use our property for its support, to the utmost dollar we possess. This Doctrine I cheerfully recognize and stand to.

In conclusion, I submit to this community, whether the matter shall be used in the manner it has been under the auspices of the Board of Trade, at the instance of an influential and officious intermeddler. Respectfully yours,

A. HUNTINGTON.

Associations, Ministry &c.

Swords, Belts, Sashes, Shoulder Knots, Revolvers, Guns, Pistols and Military Goods of all kinds, at prices lower than any other house in the trade. jy 26

☞ For cleaning and fixing gentlemen's clothes go to Cook & Hollingsworth's, 75 Lake street. This old established house do better and cheaper work than any in the city. jy31-3t

"Call on Dunlop, Sewell & Spalding for Printing." nov11-tf

MONETARY.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 30, 1862.

The money market shows no new feature. Money is abundant for all business purposes—a repetition of what we have said almost daily for several months past. The rates of discount as heretofore are 7@10 per cent. The amount of paper making is large, but few of the bankers can find an adequate supply.

New York exchanges is still close. The selling price is firm at ¼; buying par to ¼, though very little is obtained at the lower price.

The range for gold is wide as the market in New York is drooping. The range given us by the brokers was 102¼@¾; the higher were the morning figures. The average for the afternoon was about 102¾@¾.

Old treasury notes were bought in the morning at 95¾; in the afternoon 4¼@5 were the rates.

For silver the brokers paid 93@95 per cent. premium. The tendency in the afternoon was to the lower figure.

MERCHANTS, FARMERS AND MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK.—A new institution, with the above title, which manges its very pretentious name, will at once command public confidence, is to go into operation in the city next Monday morning. Its place of business is to be under the Sherman House. Mr. Myers, the cashier, is a gentleman of much experience in his profession, and we bespeak for him a cordial welcome to the financial circles of the city.

MILWAUKEE.—The *Sentinel* of this morning says:

The money market yesterday was unchanged and easy, both as regards currency and exchange. Some of the banks appeared rather more liberal offerings of produce drafts, but the increase was not such as to have any influence on rates. Sight drafts on New York were readily negotiated at par, and the selling rate for regular bank exchange on New York and other seaboard cities was ¼ premium.

Gold was bought at 1¼@1½ per cent. premium, but was rather heavy in consequence of the declining tendency at New York. Selling rates nominally 1¾@1¾ per cent. Silver 8@9 buying, and selling at 12.

ST. LOUIS.—We quote as follows from the *Democrat* of this morning:

There was nothing done in the money market to-day, and rates remain unchanged. Exchange is firm at par selling, and ¼ discount buying. Everything doing, we would call it a fair day's transactions are so few that they amount to near nothing. The news from New York this morning reports rates lower by 1¾ @ cent. than on Saturday. The New York bank statement shows an increase in specie of $1,151,966 for the past week. This may be unexpected by the gold mongers, but it shows that most of the speculations lately have been on borrowed capital, and the gold has been drawn mostly from the country. But, as we said yesterday, it is going down, and though there may be fluctuations, the tendency is to lower rates, and those rates will long be reached.

CINCINNATI.—The *Gazette* of this morning says:

Silver, which was up in New York to 114, declined to-day to 111. In our market the buying rate is down to 107@108, and we quote the selling rate nominally 110@112. There is little or no demand for it. Exchange declined ¼ to-day, the receipts being liberal and the demand only moderate. In the discount market there is little work done. Currency is abundant, and good paper is taken freely at 8@10 per cent.

The following are the quotations for coin and exchange:

	Buying.	Selling.
New York	¼ discount.	par@¼ prem
Gold	1¾ prem.	2¼@2¾ prem.
Silver	70@75 prem.	80@85 prem.
Demand Notes	¾@par.	

NEW YORK BANKS.—Including the Clearing House operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury balance at the close of the week, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	July 27, 1861.	July 19, 1862.	July 19 1862.
Capital	$60,050,000	$69,051,000	$68,051,000
Loans	119,311,842	149,708,282	146,827,491
Specie	16,800,000	23,951,000	23,951,000
Circulation	8,504,398	9,944,953	9,155,891
Gross Deposits	108,644,949	140,130,000	135,130,000
Exchanges	14,397,511	27,106,468	26,544,432
Ungrawn	55,607,993	139,447,178	129,405,979
In Sub-Treasury	7,439,661	8,325,788	7,970,704

New York Stock and Money Market.

By Tel. graph.] NEW YORK, July 30, 1862.

First Board—Stocks a trifle more active and higher. Gold lower; opened at 103¾; closed at 103¾.

C. & R. Island	92¾	Gal. & Chi. bd	104
Clev. & Pitt	67	C. & A. T. bonds	109
Clev. & Pittsburgh	91¾	C. & A. T. sinking funds	96¼
C. & C	39¾	Mich. S. & N. I. 1st	78¾
Mich. South. gtd	85¾	do 2d	70
Mich. Central	89¾	U. S. 6s '81, coup's	99¾
Michigan	44¾	U. S. 6s coupons	97¾
Reading	44¾	Treasury 7 3-10	103¼
Erie preferred	69¾	Illinois 6's	100
Erie S R	39¾	U. S. 6s 1 yr coupons	99¾
New York Central	92¾	Tenn. 6s	50¼
Ill. & P. du C. 1st bd	90	Virginia 6s	51¾
Pacific Mail	109¾	Mo 6s	46¾
Cumberland	7¾	Hudson 8s	90
Ill. Central bonds	78	Ohio & Alton bd	15
Tol. & Wab. bd	62	8	15
Mil. & C. 1st pref	69¾	C. & N. W. bd	97
Galena & Chi. 1st	108		

Second Board—Stocks better with material business. The foreign advices are better.

Chi. & R. Island	92¾	Pacific Mail	111¼
Clev. & Toledo	67¾	American gold	114¾
Chi. & C	39¾	Ill. Cen. scrip	99
Ill. Cen. scrip	67¾	U. S. 6s, '81, reg'd	99
Panama	134	Tenn. 6s	50¼
Mich. S. gtd	85	Ill. Cen. scrip	99
Harlem	14¾	Han. & St. Jo. bonds	45
N. Y. Cen	93¾	Tol. & Wabash bd	60
Mich. South	39¾	do 1st	93
Michigan Central	60		

MONEY MARKET.—Quite easy at 5@6 per cent. on call; 6@7 per cent. for 4 months paper.

Sterling Exchange dull and lower.

Francs's bills nominal 5.20@5.17.

American gold lower; opening at 15¾, closing at 14¾ per cent. prem.

California gold bars quoted at 15¾ per cent. premium.

Government stocks firm.

U. S. 6s of 81 steady at 99¾.

7 3-10 Treasury Notes 103¼@103.

The Treasury Parish to-day, for Liverpool, carried out $372,700 in specie.

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 30, 1862.

RECEIPTS FOR LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour. bris.	Wheat. bu.	Corn. bu.	Oats. bu.	Rye. bu.	Bar ley. bu.
Canal	336	27,797	7,271	184	1,000	
GALENA	756	17,305	14,228	3,529	1,781	210
RIVER	1,035	2,850	1,800		500	
RAILROADS	1,000	5,740	22,840	2,800		
CANAL	600	6,500	53,340	2,700	1,564	
LAKE RIVER	1,400	1,000	1,000	1,000	200	
SALES	120	824	13,000	700	43	
Total	5,006	64,850	150,773	21,079	4,981	430

	Flour. bris.	Wheat. bu.	Corn. bu.	Oats. bu.	Rye. bu.	Barley. bu.	High Hid's bu.
GALENA	56				140		2970
RIVER					50		3060
RIVER	1395	17	80	10228	297	910	
LAKE	2573		1120	9462			2764
CANAL							1999
RAILSLER	10847	73	152	15494	487	29457	14478
Total							

RECEIPTS FOR LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour. bris.	Wheat. bu.	Corn. bu.	Oats. bu.	Rye. bu.	Barley. bu.
To Buffalo	1685		17,075	20175		
To Oswego		39220				
To Collorne			2000			
To Ogdensburg	1200		2000			
To Kingston			44600			
To St. Catharines		19235				
To Toronto			11825			
To other Ports	11					
Total	2896	58255	77700	20175		

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY CANAL—JULY 29.

Receipts.		Shipments.	
Lumber, ft	780,000	Salt, bris	8,000
Shingles, no	140,000	Coal, tons	175
Lath, pcs	60,000	Shipments.	
Timber, ft	5,000	Flour, bris	1,200
Cedar posts, no	30,000	Wheat, bu	7,000
Staves, no	80,000	Corn, bu	54,675
Wood, cds	976	Rye, bu	11,350
Hides, pcs	1,000		

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY CANAL—JULY 30.

Receipts.		Shipments.	
Wheat, bu	4,158	Lumber, ft	1,191,441
Corn, bu	21,997	Shingles, m	25,000
Oats, bu	2,250	Salt, bris	9,005
Barley, bu	432		
Rye, bu	164		
Coal tons	4		

The *Edinburgh* with Liverpool dates to the 19th inst., was telegraphed this morning—reporting an advance of 3d on wheat and 3d on corn.

This news caused a more active speculative and shipping demand for breadstuffs, notwithstanding a decline in gold, and prices opened higher; but under the influence of an improvement in freights, the advance was not sustained.

The stock of flour is very light and the market to-day was quiet and unchanged—with but light transactions, at 90 @$3.75 for white winter extras, and $3 90@4.75 for spring extras. Spring supers are in good demand at $3.25@3.75.

There was an active speculative demand for wheat and prices advanced 1@1½ per bushel; but towards the close the market became tame, and the advance was not sustained. Winter wheat was in particular request, and we note an advance of 2@4c per bushel. About 75,000 bushels of all grades changed hands, at $1.00 for No. 1 Red; $1.00 for No. 2 White; 98c for No. 2 Red; 88@ 90c for Rejected Red; 1 02@1c for Amber Iowa; 90¼@94c for No. 1 Spring; 86@89c for No. 2 Spring; and 80c for Rejected Spring—the market closing quiet at 89½@90c for No. 1 Spring.

There was a good shipping demand for corn, and the market opened firm with an upward tendency, but the advance in freights checked the improvement, and we have no change to note in prices. About 150,000 bushels changed hands at 39½@41½c for Mixed in store; 36@40c for Rejected in store; 42c for River Rejected afloat; and 41c for choice do.

Oats were quiet at 26@29½c. Rye advanced 2c, with sales at 80@82c. Highwines were dull and entirely nominal. A lot of 600 bris Mess Pork was sold at $8.50, loose Bacon Sides at 4@4½c, and Dry Salted Shoulders at $4 25. Lard is scarce and firm. A lot of 200 bris encountered sixteen readily sold at 7½c. Prime Old Leaf is in good request at 7½@8c. Tallow is firm at 8½@9c.

Freights advanced ½@1c per bushel, with light engagements at 9@10½c for corn, and 10½@11½c for wheat, to Buffalo.

Specie in the Country.

The United States Treasurer estimates that there is fully one hundred millions more specie in the United States than we had two years ago.

Exports of Breadstuffs.

During the week ending July 12, there were exported from New York 92,202 bris of flour, against 66,699 bris during the corresponding week in 1861; 355,799 in wheat, against 668,561 in 1861; and 125,472 bu corn, against 113,889 bu in 1861.

Foreign Trade in Breadstuffs.

[From the U. S. Economist, 26th.]

The following figures represent the quantities of breadstuffs exported from Great Britain and the Continent since September 1st, 1861:

	TO GREAT BRITAIN. Flour, cwts.	Wheat, qrs.	Corn, qrs.	TO THE CONTINENT. Flour, bris.	Wheat, qrs.	Corn, qrs.
New York	1,604,910	13,540,264	10,919,435			
New Orleans						
Philadelphia	291,542	2,448,355	2,027,196			
Baltimore	52,000	387,273	324,000			
Boston	251,000	2,107,000	1,761,000			
Other ports	99,125	1,501,227	1,254,000			
Total 1861-62	2,178,578	19,983,449	16,285,631	13,186,000		
Total 1860-61	1,264,645	10,796,027	9,022,366	8,063,000		
Increase				5,123,000		
Decrease	194,566	3,800,559				
Total 1859-60	678,077	5,697,102	4,762,102	3,132,762		
Total 1858-59	1,442,643	12,109,000	10,121,000	7,830,000		

	TO THE CONTINENT. Flour, bris.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Rye, bush.
New York	646,618	1,747,000	998,091	1,497,097
Other ports	30,170	107,210	19,421	48,915
Total 1861-62	676,788	1,854,210	1,017,512	1,546,012
Total 1860-61	362,239	2,241,260	54,065	204,784
Total 1859-60	1,261,000	3,000	1,000,000	
Total 1858-59	49,176	91,845	39,310	

These figures show a trade in breadstuffs during the last ten months, exceeding that of the corresponding months in any previous year. The shipments to Great Britain alone are less than those of the year 1859-60. The shortage, as compared with last year, is as follows: Flour, 194,566 bris; maiz, 3,800 bris; wheat, 3,800,559 bushels; while in corn there is an increase of 5,123,000 bushels. The shipments to the Continent of Europe, however, have been to large an extent greatly beyond previous dimensions, and give a large aggregate increase in the exports. The exports of wheat flour 1,500,000 bushels larger than for the same period of last year; and in flour the increase is 500,000 bris. These figures show how largely the demand for breadstuffs has been supplied from America, and how little France or England could spare from their own harvests. Our information may afford arguments for intervention; but bread supplies an equally powerful motive for the maintenance of peace.

The Sources of British Grain Supplies.

The New York *Herald* has collected statistics to prove the insecurity of the assertion that in the event of war with Great Britain and the United States, the former would be in danger of starvation from the want of American breadstuffs. From these statistics it is evident that the importations of wheat into Great Britain for the past 1861, compared with the two preceding years, were as follows:

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